# The Weekly Constitution Post.

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### THE DEATH OF POE'S SWEETHEART.

Announcement is made of the death of Sarah Helen Whitman, at Providence, of heart disease To this lady Poe was for some time engaged in marriage, but the lady wisely made the engagement constitutional, and the weakened, dissolute poet was unable to observe the conditions and they parted. In his lecture on poetry he awarded to her a "pre-eminence in refinement of art, enthusiasm, imagination and genius," an estimate which the cultured lady scarcely justified. It was in September, 1849, that they became acquainted, and he thereafter often visited her in Providence. His published letters to his *fiancee* show much delicacy and a refined moral sense, and are among the most creditable of all his writings. But some of them betray, in the language of Sarah Whitman, "the agony of the conflict in which he was foredoomed to defeat, with a power which no added word could heighten." The romantic circumstances attending his first meeting with this lady have been beautifully narrated by himself in his poem "To Helen," as follows;

TO HELEN.

I saw thee once—once only—years ago;
I must not say how many—but not many.
It was a July midnight; and from out
A full-orbed moon, that, like thine own soul, soaring,
Sought a precipitate pathway up through Heaven.
There fell a silvery-silken veil of light,
With quietude and sultriness and slumber,
Upon the upturn'd faces of a thousand
Roses that grew in an enchanted garden
Where no wind dared to stir, unless on tiptoe—
Fell on the upturn'd faces of these roses
That gave out, in return for the love-light,
Their odorous souls in an ecstatic death—
Fell on the upturn'd faces of these roses
That smiled and died in his parterre, enchanted
By thee and by the poetry of thy presence.

Clad all in white upon a violet bank
I saw thee half reclining; while the moon
Fell on the upturn'd faces of the roses,
And on thine own, upturn'd—alas, in sorrow!

Was it not fate that on this July midnight—
Was it not fate (whose name is also sorrow),
That bade me pause before that garden gate,
To breathe the incense of those slumbering roses?
No footstep stirred; the hated world all slept,
Save only thee and me. (Oh, Heaven!—oh, God!
How my heart beats in coupling those two words!)
Saved only thee and me. I paused—I looked—
And in an instant all things disappeared.
(Ah, bear in mind this garden was enchanted!)
The pearly lustre of the moon went out;
The mossy banks and the meandering paths,
The happy flowers and the repining trees
Were seen no more; the very roses' odors
Died in the arms of the adoring airs.
All—all expired saved thee—save less than thou;
Save only the divine light in thine eyes—
Save but the soul in thine uplifted eyes.
I saw but them—they were the world to me.
I saw but them—saw only them for hours—
Saw only them until the moon went down.
What wild heart histories seemed to lie unwritten
Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres!
How dark a woe! yet how sublime a hope!
How silently serene a sea of pride!
How daring an ambition! yet how deep—
How fathomless a capacity for love!

But now, at length, dear Dian sank from sight,
Into a western couch of thunder cloud;
And thou, a ghost, amid the entombing trees
Didst glide away. Only thine eyes remained.
They would not go—they never yet have gone.
Lighting my lonely pathway home that night,
They have not left me (as my hopes have) since.
They follow me—they lead me through the years.
They are my ministers—yet I their slave.
Their office is to illumine and enkindle—
My duty to be saved by their bright light
And purified in their electric fire,
And sanctified in their elysian fire.
They fill my soul with Beauty (which is Hope)
And are far up in Heaven—the stars I kneel to
In the sad silent watches of my night;
While even in the meridian glare of day
I see them still—two sweetly scintillant
Venuses, unextinguished by the sun!

### A BEAUTIFUL DECEPTION.

#### A Whole Town Joining With a Devoted Daughter to Humbug an Old Man Into Sanity.

Preville, the eminent French actor, having lost his fortune and his livelihood by the Revolution which swept away the Comedie-Francaise; having lost his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, broken in health and finally blind, went to end his days at the residence of his daughter, Mme. Guesdon, whose husband was receiver-general at Beauvais. His mind gave way, and, except at brief intervals, the old man was insane. The sight which he had witnessed at Paris during the Reign of Terror had always deeply affected him, and even while he retained his mental vigor their recollection haunted and oppressed him. When his reason was clouded he invariably fancied himself in one of the prisons of the Republic, under a mysterious charge of treason. He no longer knew himself to be blind, but complimented the ladies of quality, fellow-prisoners in his imaginary dungeon, on their freshness of face, or rallied the great gentlemen immured with him on their fantasies and peculiarities of dress. With them he held long conversations, speaking with wit and replete with anecdote; indeed, during the forty-eight hours that the attack always lasted he was not silent for a moment; over his skilled and expressive features swept all the varying emotions of joy, sorrow and intense interest; the veins of his forehead grew like cords, and his face red as fire, and the end of the fit was a flux of unintelligible words, at first spoken energetically, but finally dying into silence and stupor. Preville would then sleep heavily from fifteen to eighteen hours, and wake sane, but for the hallucination that he was confined in prison. He recognized his family and friends and thanked them for visiting him; he pointed out the jailers and police commissaries and his fellow-prisoners. In vain did his daughter lead him through the spacious gardens or drive out with him through the streets of the town wherever he went he carried his prison with him.

He was failing perceptibly, so vividly had his imagination wrought upon him, when one day a new phase of his malady alarmed his family. He was noticed to steal noiselessly from the room, turning his head to look behind him as if he feared that he might be observed and pursued; he trembled and shuddered violently, and on his countenance, which was of a deathly pallor, great drops of sweat stood out. Hearing his daughter's voice, he fled towards her and threw himself into her arms. "Surround me! hold me!" he gasped; "don't let them find me. I hear their footsteps." "There is no one coming, my father," said Mme Guesdon, soothingly. "I tell you they will," he answered;" "is the place safe? Can they find me here? It was thus Loiserolles was saved." Then sinking into a chair he continued: "I was on the fatal cart; not alone, for a mother and her son were with me. They spare neither age or innocence, the butchers! Every jolt of the cart made me shudder. Who can describe the agony of sitting there, tied, where every turn of the wheel brings you nearer to your death. It is worse than death." "But you are safe, father," said his daughter. "Safe? yes, but for how long? All at once the tumbril stopped. I could not look at the guillotine, but cast my eyes down and thought of you all. One of the prisoners steps down, he mounts the ladder; there is a thud, and a howl from the crowd. Another, another; it is my turn. I made my way, more dead than alive, to the ladder, and had set my foot on the first step, when suddenly some one thrust a bare, brawny arm before me, stopping the way. It was the executioner." Here Preville gave with wonderful dramatic force and changes of voice his dialogue with the headsman. "Where are you going to?" "Going—why, you know. It is cruel to prolong this torture." "Don't waste time talking! Where are you going, citizen, I say?" "To rejoin my companions in misfortune and pray in heaven for the welfare of my family." 'That is all very nice, but you can't pass here." "What? I can't pass?" and the old man's face began to express a feeble hope. "Of course you can't pass without your number." "My number?" "Yes, your number. Who in the world sent you here? Do you think we guillotine people that way? Let me see your number." "I beg your pardon, sir, but I was not aware of the formality. I have no number." "Look in your pockets." "How can I with my hands tied? You look." "It's none of my business—get out of here, and don't come back till you've found your number." "You can imagine," said the poor old man, "that I didn't wait to be told twice." A few days later the hallucination returned; he had been recaptured and placed in his cell, and the old agony of apprehension possessed him and preyed upon him. His daughter, a woman as clever as devoted, having exhausted all the resources of medical science without effecting a cure, hit upon the fortunate idea of entering into his hallucination and so guiding it as to direct it to a natural and happy ending. She, therefore, ceased attempting to convince him that he was at liberty and in safety, and confessed that they had tried to argue him out of the idea of his captivity solely from a loving desire to relieve him of its horrors. Deception, if it had been longer possible, she added was no longer necessary, for they had received an intimation that the day for his trial had been set and was drawing near, and he must prepare to face his judges with all the resources of his mind. The old man was delighted that she had at last abandoned the deception which had prevented her from receiving his confidence, and poured out to her his story, his hopes and fears. Next day she brought him news that he was to have counsel with whom he might communicate freely, a privilege that had been refused to the other prisoners. This was a good omen, and the old man's heart was perceptibly lighter than it had been for years. Next day the advocate and another lawyer visited the prisoner, the former personage being represented by the clerk of the Criminal Court of Senonais, a young lawyer of wit and learning, and an intimate friend of the Guesdons, and the latter by a young law-student. They were introduced by the names of distinguished members of the Parisian bar, with whose fame Preville was acquainted, though he had never met them. To his counsel he told his story at length. They took different views of his case, which they discussed with warmth and many dictations from the Code. At last they arrived at an understanding, and a plan for the defense and both agreed that even if their client were found guilty, capital punishment could not be inflicted upon him. Meanwhile they would draw up and scatter broadcast a pamphlet telling his story, and thus work on the public mind in his favor. That night, for the first time for many months, the old man slept calmly, the fear of the scaffold, which had so long haunted him, having been lifted from his mind.

Next morning his daughter visited him with more good news. She had been to see the jurors, and found some that were favorable to him; influence was to be exerted on others; still others would be bribed. At the same time the voices of harkers were heard without the windows crying something in which Preville fancied he heard his name. Stepping to the casement, what was his delight to hear numerous voices calling. "Here's your justificatory memoir of the good citizen Preville, the friend of the people, unjustly accused!" The cries were kept up all day. He heard people eagerly demanding the memoirs, reading them aloud, discussing his case, avowing his innocence. The poor old man wept with joy. Feeding the hopes thus ingeniously from day to day, his devoted daughter led him on till the eventful day set for the trial had arrived.

The trial was held in the great public hall, where the Count-Bishops of Beauvais had for generations dispensed justice. Judges were upon the bench, and an audience was made up of the townspeople, who idolized Mme. Guesdon, and entered heartily into her beautiful deception. Others surrounded the prisoner as he was conducted to the place of trial, bidding him be of good cheer; that they were his friends, and that all would be well. Pale, agitated and trembling, led by his daughter and his grandson Preville entered the hall, when the audience broke out into a tempest of cheers and vivats to express its sympathy with him. The presiding judge sternly commanded silence, which was at last secured, and the trial was begun in due form. Nothing was lacking—indictment, testimony, cross examinations, speeches, objections, arguments. The prisoner was breathless with anxiety, and over his blind old face, and wet with tears, coursed alternations of hope and fear and emotion. He wished to speak. The Judge permitted him. "I guilty of breaking the laws of the republic!" he broke out excitedly. "Gentlemen, if I were, what would the august Empress of All the Russians say? If I were, the great Catherine would take my marble bust, which is always upon her dressing-table, and have it dragged through the gutters of St. Petersburg." No one laughed, no one indicated the impropriety of bringing out an imperial souvenir before a Republican tribunal; on the contrary, the Judge praised the prisoner for his able defense; the lawyers made their arguments, the judges summed up, and the jurors retired to consider their verdict. During their absence the spectators crowded round Preville to felicitate him on the ability of his lawyers and the marked partiality the Judge had shown in his summing up. He, affected to tears, pressed their friendly hands, thanking them for the interest they had taken in him; and pressed his devoted daughter to his bosom. There were many more eyes than his wet with tears in the crowded hall.

But the jury comes back; there is a great bustle of expectation; the officers of the court command silence; there is a hush; the jurors rise and return their verdict, "not guilty!" "He is acquitted! Hurrah!" breaks from all parts of the hall, men and women clamber over the benches and struggle to congratulate and embrace him; there are cheers, cries of joy and happy tears. Preville is lifted to a chair and borne home through the garden, where at every step he is hailed with acclamations of delight. All Paris surely must have turned out, and his bearers have to implore the citizens to make way and not crush them to death. There are flowers thrown out and cheers given, and blessings are called out as if from the windows. So they bring the old man home to his family, cured forever of the singular hallucination that had haunted him for two years and caused him so much mental agony.

### "DOWN THE ROAD."

A lusty tramp, one summer's day—
The sun was glaring fiercely down—
Trudged on along the dusty way
That led toward the nearest town.

No friendly tree its welcome shade
Athwart his weary pathway cast;
No babbling brooklet leaped and played
Along the roadside as he passed.

"Is there no shady spot," he cried,
"At hand?" to one who by him strode,
"Oh! yes," the other one replied—
"A little further down the road."

Ah well! we all are tramps, at best;
We stagger 'neath life's daily load.
Yet on we press—and hope for rest,
A little further down the road."

—GEORGE L. CATLIN.

### AN INNOCENT MAN HUNG.

#### A Black Page in the History of Circumstantial Evidence.

The records of crime familiar as they are with guilt and blood, contain few more fearful histories than that which is about to be narrated. Among the aristocracy of Old Virginia no family was more distinguished than the Clymers, and of that family Colonel James Clymer, whose terrible fate is herein told, was one of the most esteemed members. He was a gentleman of noble presence, high education and great wealth, and was justly beloved for his many amiable qualities and his unbounded generosity. Until the age of thirty-eight, Colonel Clymer, remained a bachelor. At that time he married a Miss Julia Merwin, whose family was very extensive and of equal consideration with the Clymers. Mrs. Clymer was of a quick and irritable temper, and differed in religion and politics from her husband. Constant misunderstandings and bickerings soon arose between the newly-wedded pair, and, what made matters worse, the lady brought into the family an ill-natured, suspicious confidante in the person of an elder sister. This woman's method of procedure was the source of perpetual discord. She set herself to pry into the history of the Colonel, and soon discovered that a mulatto girl residing on the property had, previous to the Colonel's marriage, been the object of his illicit love. Miss Merwin excited the jealousy and aroused the naturally unamiable spirit of Mrs. Clymer, by every means in her power, but chiefly by her insinuations respecting this girl. From morning to night the Colonel was badgered and misrepresented. The birth of a son a year after their marriage did not heal the breach, as one would have supposed it would have done.

The wife's sister fanned the flame of discord with her ever-restless tongue, and the wife herself seized every opportunity to mortify her husband in public. Fanny, the mulatto girl before spoken of, was employed to nurse the baby so as to be continually under the eye of Mrs. Clymer, who vented on the helpless and unresenting slave all her spiteful animosity.

Colonel Clymer became restless and dissatisfied. He lost his former gay and buoyant spirits, and sought distraction in business, applying for and easily obtaining a position in the Excise Department. His new occupation brought him into collision with people, and he became unpopular. This fact must be borne in mind, as without doubt it affected his subsequent fate. Here, too, as an instance of the violent temper of his wife, and as materially contributing to his doom, an incident must be mentioned. When engaged, toward the close of the financial year, in making up his official accounts, his wife asked him to do something for her. Being in the midst of a calculation, the Colonel did not attend to his wife's request. She grew enraged, and in a violent paroxysm of passion caught up a number of valuable papers, and attempted to thrust them into the fire. Her husband was obliged to use violence to wrench them from her, and save them from destruction.

Colonel Clymer soon became careless as to the management of his domestic affairs, and his wife and her sister were left to control everything. Henceforth the unfortunate girl Fanny, led a miserable life, for it was upon her chiefly that Mrs. Clymer vented her wrath.

It was the third year of Mrs Clymer's marriage. One day the child—now two years old—happened to fall and bruise its face. Mrs. Clymer declared that the nurse, Fanny, had designedly knocked the child down. Fanny, with tears in her eyes, protested her innocence. Mrs. Clymer would not listen to her, but declared that she should be whipped. The same morning, as the Colonel was starting on horseback to a town at some distance, and while Fanny was holding the child for him to kiss, Mrs. Clymer said:

"Colonel, I wish you would bring me a good rawhide; I want to use it on somebody you know."

Fanny turned deadly pale and almost dropped the child. From her confession, from which, in conjunction with other testimony, the facts of this history are taken, it appears that the continual persecution which the girl had undergone had had its effect upon her. This last outrage was unbearable. The girl had been tenderly brought up, her master had petted and fondled her, and until he brought home a wife she had never known what a harsh word or an unkind look was. In three years, however, she had borne the brunt of her mistress' ill-nature and jealousy, and had been the patient victim of incessant persecution. Now the last indignity was to be laid upon her, and the next morning, perhaps, her flesh would be lacerated by the vindictive hand of her former lover's wife.

About dusk the Colonel returned, and delivered to his wife the rawhide.

"By to-morrow at this time," she said, examining the rawhide and glancing at Fanny, "it will be another color."

The Colonel, who had been blind to the fact that Fanny had long undergone persecution, and who conjectured correctly upon whom the rawhide was to be used, roused himself from his usual unconcern and lethargy, and, ordering Fanny to withdraw, expostulated with his wife.

A terrible scene followed. Mrs. Clymer accused her husband of still indulging in unlawful intimacy with Fanny, and went so far as to charge him with having seduced Fannie's younger sister since his marriage. The Colonel grew greatly excited, and loud and angry words followed. As usual, the wife got the better of it, and the Colonel relapsed into his ordinary condition of heedless apathy.

In order that all the facts of this horrible and remarkable crime may be fully understood, it will be necessary to state that Mrs. Clymer's child had been sick; he had been in an ailing condition for some time, and the parents had usually taken charge of the child during the night by turns. This night it was the Colonel's to sleep on the couch by the child's side. As he had been out all day, however, and was very tired, Mrs. Clyner undertook the duty, and a negro girl was appointed to sleep on a mat in a corner of the capacious room, to be ready at hand in case the child should awake and express a desire to be taken up. The girl testified that the Colonel lay down in the large bed in the north corner of the room, and soon fell into so profound a slumber that when his vife wished to ascertain where he had deposited the key of the bureau she found it impossible to arouse him.

On a low bed in the middle of the room Mrs. Clymer lay with the child by her side. A little way of, on the same side as the child, the negro girl lay on a mat. On a small table near the centre window a lamp turned dimly. This was the state of things at ten o'clock on the night of July 21, when the household retired.

At midnight, as a gentleman, well known to the family, passed the house on horseback on his way home, about a mile distant everything was quiet. He observed the light in the Colonel's chamber, and as he walked his horse slowly past the dwelling the front door opened, and a negro girl carrying a child in her arms descended the steps and walked out of the shadow into the moonlight, singing to the child and patting it upon the back. The gentleman passed close to the girl and said: "Is the Colonel in bed?"

"Yes, sir," the girl answered; "all the house is abed but me. Baby's sick and restless, and I came to walk him up and down in the cool air and get him to sleep."

The gentleman bade the girl good-night and rode on.

Next morning, just after daylight, when all the household was astir, a horrible shriek and a cry of "Murder, Murder," rang through the house, and startled even the men at work in the stables and outbuildings. Miss Merwin, followed by several female slaves, rushed to the Colonel's bed-chamber. The door was ajar. They pushed it open and entered. A fearful spectacle met their gaze.

The Colonel in his night-dress was kneeling by the side of the bed in the middle of the room, gazing with horror-stricken countenance on his wife and child. As Miss Merwin approached he exclaimed in heartrending tones:

"Dead! both dead! Both murdered here beside me, and I shall be accused of the deed!"

Miss Merwin drew near, and in an authoritative tone ordered the Colonel to rise. Then she examined the two lifeless bodies on the bed. They were still warm. The tongue of Mrs. Clymer protruded, and a cloth was tied tightly around the throat. On the neck of the child were marks as of pimples. The most remarkable thing was that the body of Mrs. Clymer was seated in bed with the back against the head-board.

Miss Merwin would allow nothing to be touched until the arrival of the authorities. A Coroner's inquest was duly summoned, and the bodies were duly examined. The infant had been strangled, and Mrs. Clyner's back was broken, and tied tightly around her neck was a handkerchief marked with her husband's name.

Colonel Clymer was accused of the crime and arrested. When his trial came the principal witness against him was his wife's sister. The quarrels between the Colonel and his wife were referred to, and every instance in which the former had been roused to use angry expressions was detailed at length. The violence used by the Colonel in rescuing the valuable papers from his wife's hands, as before alluded to, was misrepresented and exaggerated; but especially was the quarrel with his wife the night of the murder, respecting the girl Fanny, made to tell against the unfortunate husband. It was in vain that he protested his innocence, and that his counsel explained away, by rebutting testimony, much that was brought against the prisoner. His wife's friends were resolved that he should be convicted, and they had used all their influence and wealth to secure that end.

The jury, after an hour's absence, returned a verdict of guilty, and Colonel Clymer was sentenced to be hanged. The case was appealed, but fruitlessly and the unfortunate man was executed.

Six years after the hanging of Colonel Clymer the mulatto girl confessed that she was the perpetrator of the double crime. Her confession is given in her own words. After referring to the ill-treatment she received from her new mistress, she says: "At length I began to feel as though it was time for me to revenge myself on her for all her cruelties. I did my best to keep down the feeling, and prayed God to help me. When, however, she got that rawhide, and I knew that the next day I should be cruelly beaten, I seemed to lose my senses. An evil spirit got posession of me, and I made up my mind that, sooner than be struck by my mistress, I would commit murder. At first I intended to kill my mistress only. But the thought struck me that by murdering the child, too, I should be revenged on the Colonel, who had bought the rawhide, knowing for what purpose it was designed. I was to be flogged next day, and, therefore, there was no time to lose. Formerly I used to sleep in the house, but after my mistress' arrival I was sent to sleep in the negro quarters. On the night of the murder I left my room about eleven o'clock. I crossed the open ground between the quarters and the house, and hid myself under the stairs leading to the front door, intending to listen, and, if all was quiet, to enter by a window and trust to chance for an opportunity to do what I had resolved on. I remained in my hiding place for some time thinking over the matter, and anticipating a sweet revenge.

"Presently I heard the front door open and the negro nurse came out with the child in her arms.

"Just then a gentleman rode up on horseback. While the gentleman and the girl were talking together I slipped up the steps and entered the house. I ascended the stairs and hid myself under a table close by the Colonel's room door, which was ajar. Presently the girl came up the stairs with the baby, and laid it down asleep by its mother's side.

"I could see all that happened in the room, for the door was left open, the night being very warm. Then the girl laid down. I waited ten minutes. Then I crept into the room. All was still. The girl was asleep. I glided up to my mistresses' bed. I knew that she was *enceinte*, and I resolved to kill her by jumping on her. I did not fear the Colonel. I knew that he was a heavy sleeper, and that he was not likely to be armed. I sprang up and came down with my knees on my mistress. She gave a cry, but I put my hand over her mouth. Then I sprang up and descended again. She struggled terribly and clutched my hands. I seized her by the throat, and lifting her by main force, bent her back over the head-board. I could hear the bones snap. Then I placed her in a sitting posture, picked a handkerchief from the ground and tied it tightly around her neck. I then grasped the child by the neck and strangled it. I quitted the house without having been observed, and waited for the result."

Two striking circumstances in connection with this case is that no suspicions ever rested on the girl Fanny, and that the defense seems to have used no efforts to discover who the perpetrator of the crime was, although Colonel Clymer's counsel and his immediate friends never for one moment doubted his entire innocence.

### Power of Discipline.

Etiquette and *esprit de corps* will make men and women endure almost anything There is the legend of the King of Spain, who submitted to be nearly grilled because the proper officer was not at hand to pull his Majesty's chair back from the fire. Fanny Burney's memoirs tell us how she nearly sank into a premature grave from the exhaustion consequent upon having to stand by the hour in attendance on her "sweet Queen," Charlotte, and the other day the crew of the Great Elector, when overwhelmed in the English Channel, were so many Casabiancas. The Cologne *Gazette* tells us that at the moment when she foundered a boat belonging to the ship capsized beneath the number of sailors who had taken refuge, and nearly all of them found themselves in the water The Captain's launch, attached to the ship merely by a hawser, was at that moment within a few feet of them, but not one of the men would make for it, and it presently was filled by nearly its ordinary complement. All the firemen, too, remained at their posts until ordered to leave. The Captain was the last man to quit the bridge, and all render testimony to his courage and coolness. This certainly speaks well for the discipline of the German navy, and that of the army needed no demonstration. Whatever may be the merits of ironclads, the last three years have proved incontestably that they are admirably adapted for sinking, and in the event of a big war we may expect to see the sea dotted with them.

### A Co-operative Lobbyist.

[Washington Letter to Utica Herald.]

In its general business the last twelve hours of the session [of Congress] had two encouraging indications of the strength of correct sentiment in public affairs. One was the weakness of the subsidy lobby and the other the extreme weakness of the opposition to the Halifax award. John Roach was here in person to superintend the operation of the first organization. The man is a man of force, not large, but broad shouldered and sturdy, with a close-cropped head of hair as nearly as possible the ochreish tinge of well-rusted iron, and a face tough and strong featured. The management of his own yard strongly illustrates his methods here. When the contract for the boilers and engines of the Bristol and Providence was pending a pool was made by the contractors to force up the price. The pool offered to do the work in eighteen months, Roach set out to do it in nine—it was a million and a half contract; and he did it in nine, so he tells the story, by calling together the foremen of his shops, laying the whole contract before them to the last detail, profits and all, and promising each $5,000 if the work was done. It was. He made $70,000. By and through such success he has built up a yard which turned out in the last twelve months 30,000 tons of iron steamships. He hoped on the same co-operative plan to secure a subsidy of $1,500,000. He failed.

### Not Altogether Unreasonable.

[From the Eureka (Nev.) Republican.]

A new arrival in town was much surprised this morning to hear Indian Hal swearing like a pirate in excellent English. Hal is as wild-looking, ragged and dirty as the most advanced Shoshone, but he knows our language perfectly. The stranger got into conversation with his red brother and began asking questions about the religious belief of the Aborigines. Hal informed him that they had no mode of worship that he knew of. No, there were no Christians among them. "But," inquired the pious stranger, "don't any of the savages believe in a hereafter?" "Oh, yes," answered Hal; "we all believe in a hereafter, but we're not Christians. We don't kill one another nor hammer hell out of our young ones for the love of God." The inquisitive gentleman looked shocked and surprised, but didn't ask any more questions.

### THE FLOWER OF PEACE.

When from the South the breezes bring
A tender greeting of the spring,
To meet our clinging Northern snows;
And in our woods the blood-root blows,
And grass grows greener.

Then, child, beside thy mother's knee,
Seest thou the darkening memory
That clouds her face, for one who died
In war, when Rappahannock's side
With grass grew greener,

Bravely he fell, well-loved, well-lost;
'Mid battle's fire death's cold, cold frost
Touched him, to leave him stark and dumb.
No more he sees the spring-days come,
Nor grass grow greener.

But when the fields in blossom break,
And the woods with a passion of song awake,
The Southland breezes breathe regret
Above his grave with fresh showers wet;
And grass grows greener.

So in our hearts the scars are healed;
The lips of the old-time wrath are sealed.
Dear South, to you our dead we trust,
Even as we love your sacred dust.
(The grass grows greener.)

Forget the wrong, accept the good
For which we shed our common b'ood;
They keep no badge of blue or gray,
Whose sleep we crown with wreaths to-day,
While grass grows greener.

Alas, we knew not, in our strife,
What union death can bring to life,
Nor guessed why South winds should release
The blood-root flower—white flower of peace—
When grass grows greener.

*G. P. Lathrop, in the N. Y. Tribune*

## A PITTSBURGH ADMIRAL.

### How He Came to Get Into the Navy in Jackson's Time.

### An Expert in Bringing the Pacific Greasers to Their Senses.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post]

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Many Pittsburghers forget that one of the most distinguished Admirals of the Navy is a native of their town. I refer to Admiral Alexander Murray, now on the retired list and here in Washington. Admiral Murray has served through three wars, the Florida war, the Mexican war and the last war.

He was appointed originally in the Navy under General Jackson; Mahlon Dickerson was Secretary of the Navy and in looking over the lists one day he saw that the name of young Murray of Pittsburgh, came next on the list for appointment and he mentioned the fact to Judge Shaler, who was at that time in Washington trying to get his son Constance appointed. The old Judge on his return home called on Jno. B. Guthrie, the brother-in-law of Murray, and mentioned the fact and was anxious that if his mother or relatives did not want him to have the place that he would like to have it for his son, Constance. This was an example o old time honor among politicians that would have few imitators to-day. Mrs. Murray said she wanted the appointment for her boy and Shaler wrote back and urged it. He was appointed and sent to Florida, where, in open boats, they fought the Indians in the everglades, and finally drove them from their swamps and hiding places.

Admiral Murray is the grandson of Commodore Alexander Murray of the Revolutionary navy, and son of Magnus Murray, once Mayor of Pittsburgh. A rather curious meeting of descendants of ex-Mayors occurred on the Pacific coast at the opening of the war.

A number of vessels had been sent around Cape Horn to increase the fleet. The flagship of the squadron was commanded by Captain John Irwin. Young Alex. Guthrie, son of John B., had been appointed Lieutenant in the navy and was detailed as Secretary to Admiral Murray. When they all met and messed together on the Pacific coast they found they were all three from Pittsburgh, all three of them sons of ex-Mayors, all three related to one another. They had never met before. Captain John Irwin, the commander of the Admiral's flagship, was a son of Wm. F. Irwin, or "Pony Irwin," as he was once familiarly known. Admiral Murray's father, Magnus Murray, had been Mayor, and John B. Guhtrie had lately been Mayor.

When Admiral Murray was in Florida in 1836 there was a paymaster named Harney, a very uneasy mortal, who wanted to be in the cavalry instead of the pay department, and a quiet fellow named Jones was a major in cavalry, who wanted to get out of it. Harney proposed a change to him, but the thing was thought to be an impossibility. Harney, on his return to Washington, laid the matter before President Jackson. "General," said the young lieutenant, "I am wrong-shipped, and there is Major Jones, he is wrong-shipped too. "Then he told Old Hickory his story, and the President, liking the spirit of th young fellow, had the change made, and that was the beginning of the brilliant career of General Harney.

A BRAVE ACTION.

The Philadelphia *Express* of a recent date contained an article on Admiral Murray, which it may not be out of place to reproduce here. It was headed "A Brave Action," and is as follows:

* * * All remember what joy filled the hearts of the American people at the noble stand made by Captain Ingraham in 1851 when he upheld the honor and dignity of the Republic, and made the American navy be respected. Being in command of the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, news came to him, in the harbor of Smyrna, that Martin Kozta, an American citizen, had been seized by the Austrian authorities as a rebel and a refugee and taken on board the Austrian brig Huzzar, whereupon he instantly demanded his release. This being refused, the captain at once cleared his decks for action, and threatened to fire into the brig. The steps thus taken effected Kozta's release, and the honor of the Republic was maintained in her upholding the rights of her citizens. The captain's action commanded the admiration of our people, and it had the effect of inspiring other nations with respect for the American navy.

Another such instance has lately occurred, in which an American Admiral maintained the dignity of his position and that of our nation. We refer to the action taken by Admiral Alex. Murray at Acapulco, Mexico. Here the American Consul had been imprisened, sent to jail for no other offense than affording the protection of his office to a German-American citizen whose dwelling had been sacked by a Mexican band, his orchards despoiled and his fields ravaged, and in presenting a claim for damages. The American Minister at Mexico demanded satisfaction for the outrage, but this was withheld. The Pensacola, which had been ordered to the spot by the Navy Dedartment, having dropped anchor in the harbar, the outrage was reported to Admiral Murray. Without a moment's hesitation the Admiral trained his guns on the town, ordered his marines under arms, and landing, had an interview with the cammandant of the place. He demanded the Consul's immediate liberation, that the claim of the citizen who had been robbed should be speedily adjusted and reimbursement made, and that the American flag should be raised, and it, together with the American Consul, be saluted by the Mexican guns.

The Mexican commandant was given the alternative to comply or to have the town battered down, when he at once acceded to the terms imposed upon him.

Promptness and decision like this are worth a thousand-fold all the diplomatic notes which otherwise might have passed between the two governments upon the subject. Redress was at once obtained, and the Mexican government taught a lesson not soon forgotten. The course pursued by Admiral Murray has the enthusiastic endorsement of the people, and will doubtless be sustained by the National administration.

Admiral Alexander Murray, we are proud to say, is a Pennsylvanian by birth. He is now in the fifty-ninth year of his age and has been in active and hazardous service. He was in the Mexican war, and slightly wounded at Alvarado. He commanded the U. S. steamer Louisiana in 1861-2; was at the repulse of the rebel steamer Yorktown off Newport News; battle of Roanoke Island; destruction of Lynch's fleet; battle of Newbern; engaged with Wise's division at the battle of Weston, N. C.; commanded the naval forces at the battle of Kingston, N. C.; and at the repulse of Hill's forces from Newbern; commanded the naval expedition up the York and Pamunkey rivers, destroying several vessels, and was afterwards on special duty in the sounds of North Carolina, and then in command of the steamer Augusta.

In 1871 and 1872 he was the commandant of the navy yard at our city (Philadelphia), and there he won golden opinions from al classes of our citizens. At the grand banquet to the Hon. A. G. Curtin, he was selected to respond to the toast of "Our Navy," and acquitted himself in a manner long to be remembered with pleasure by all who were present. He afterwards attained his present rank, that of Admiral, and well has he borne his honors. A braver and truer heart never breathed the breath of life. A gifted and talented officer, a high-toned gentleman, he is a true representative of the American navy, and his last and noble action at Acapulco has still further endeared him to Pennsylvanians and to the whole of the American people. Long may he live to adern his high and honorable position." J. C.

### The Modern Pacific Miner.

[Eureka (Nev.) Republican.]

Riot, dissipation, wild and coarse revelry, lavish waste of gold-dust poured recklessly from buckskin sacks, murder, lynching and general deviltry fill the Bret Harte picture. Eureka is a mining town of the genuine stamp. The boys go slow on flowing beards and red shirts. Modest gray flannel is the prevailing style of the honest miner, and he is devilish particular about the cut of his moustache. It is true that the average Eurekean has a fondness for faro, keno and poker, but the idea of blowing his brains out because he has lost at a game of chance never entered the noddle of a base ranger. Large quantities of whisky are consumed and there is an occasional row and a black eye, but a shooting scrape is a rarity, for the bearded miner, with all his picturesque recklessness, doesn't hanker any more after bullets in his carcass than the rest of mankind. During the past four weeks there have not been as many arrests on criminal charges as those for disturbing the peace merely. This, for a population of about 6,000, is a pretty good record and will stand a comparison with any town in the country—with even the most pastoral village in New England. In fact, Eureka is a busy, bustling place, full of business and enterprise, but it is in the matter of crime one of the deadest and slowest holes that a reporter could steer clear of. This is disgraceful, but it is true.

### The Prince of Wales Left Early.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

LONDON, June 10.—One is constantly hearing strange stories about his Royal Highness, the fat Prince of Wales. The Prince, while in Paris lately, became enamored of a fair lady, whose beauty has been the topic of London for the past year. She is well known as the "Jersey Belle," and her good husband is a man of wealth and a plain barrister, and also of plain, unpretending demeanor. The Prince gave notice that he would breakfast with Mme. Langtry, and as a British subject, she had to obey. The additional guests were selected by the Prince. The breakfast came; Mme. Langtry came; the Prince came; and so did Mr Langtry! And from Mr. Langtry came this manly little speech: "Always proud, your Royal Highness, to have the honor of being your host, yet still more proud to always preside." The Prince indulged in a general conversation on the Exhibition and left soon after breakfast.

### Anxious to be Hanged.

[From the Hartford Times.]

Edwin Hoyt, the murderer of his father, an old man of 76 years, in Sherman, on Sunday afternoon, is a hardened wretch. The murdered man was the father of six children, all living but one, and having their homes in Fairfield county, except one daughter, who resides in this city. The murderer has a wife and five small children. He has claimed that he has not been treated equal with the other children regarding his father's property. After he had committed the terrible deed he remarked, "I done it, and I'm glad of it; and if you will fix that rope to my neck and then to that tree, I will climb up myself and jump off, and bless you while you are doing it."

### Lord Beaconsfield's French.

[From the London World.]

A Conservative peer was expressing to Lord Beaconsfield the anxiety with which he looked forward to the Premier's prolonged absence from England. "It won't be a long business," was the reassuring reply, and, after a pause, Lord Beaconsfield added, "We mean to carry the position by a *koo di mang*" (*coup de main.*) The peer in question moved away, muttering as he went, "They may say what they like about his being a foreigner, about his character being un-English, but, at any rate, there is one thing that is unmistakably British, and that is—his French."

MISS KATE FIELD sent from Stratford-on-Avon the slip of ivy which the Yale Senior Class planted last Tuesday by the side of the Yale Library.

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## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

First class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price o the paper.

## GOVERNOR TILDEN'S WEAKNESS.

Through the bickerings of Messrs. HEWITT and WATTERSON the Democracy of the country catch at this late date a gleam of enlightenment as to the views of Governor TILDEN on the Electoral Commission bill, and it is not calculated to enhance the reputation of that distinguished individual as a capable, far-seeing or courageous political leader. He seems to have lacked nerve and decision. When Mr. HEWITT presented him the Electoral Commission bill in January, 1877, as it had been agreed to by the Senate part of the joint committee, Governor TILDEN complained of it as a surprise, and objected to some of the minor details, and especially the provision for the selection of the odd member of the Commission by lot. He would never consent to that, and subsequently it was abandoned, and the "four senior justice plan" adopted. But Mr. HEWITT could not extract from Governor TILDEN in his interview "yes" or "no" as to the general provisions of the bill; he asked for more time for consideration, seems to have had a partially prepared plan of his own, but would not take the responsibility of advising the defeat of the bill. His declaration he would never consent to a decision by lot was acted on by the House Democrats, and it is plain any other suggestions from him would have been accepted by them, and possibly incorporated in the bill. But they were left to flounder on as best they could—with GRANT concentrating troops in Washington, and declaring he would see the man declared elected by FERRY inaugurated—without one word of counsel from their leader, who had the greatest personal stake at issue.

Of course, it is easy to be wise after the fact. We know now that a majority of the Senate would not have sustained FERRY in counting the vote and declaring the result, and that, had it not been for the intervention of the Electoral Commission, Gov. TILDEN, in all probability would have been elected President by the House. He is not censurable for not knowing this; but if Mr. HEWITT'S story is correct, he is censurable for his indecision and lack of preparation to meet vital questions when they were presented. His position was an exalted one and his sources of information certainly of the best. He was not like HAYES a mere block of wood in the hands of a committee, but one of the leading political and legal intellects of the nation, from whom the Democratic Congressmen had a right to expect wise and decisive counsel. That he couldn't make up his mind at this juncture—that he was not prepared—that he had a half finished plan of his own—that he plead for more time—is a humiliation to the Democracy scarcely less bitter than the theft of the Presidency itself.

—Mr. HEWITT'S statement of Governor TILDEN'S position on the subject will be found elsewhere in this issue.

## PINKSTON'S SECOND HORROR.

Just as AGNES JENKS had "vindicated" SHERMAN in her peculiar way the New York *Herald* comes to the front with a budget of affidavits smashing another of slippery JOHN'S idols. This time it is no less a person than ELIZA PINKSTON, who sets out to unhorse our great Finance Minister. It will be remembered SHERMAN stood sponser for ELIZA'S story, told the Returning Board of how her husband was butchered, her babe carved to pieces and thrown in a lake, and she herself horribly mutiliated all by bull-dozing Democrats, who adopted this method in Louisiana to carry the State for TILDEN. It will also be recollected she was carried in grand procession, evidently in the last stages of dissolution on a sofa, into the presence of the Returning Board and visiting statesmen; that her wounds and bruises were exhibited, and her story was told amid the wails and groans of the brethren. The Democratic visiting statesmen PALMER of Illinois, BIGLER of Pennsylvania, and others were horrified, and at first accepted ELIZA'S narrative as gospel. All the time JOHN SHERMAN was lying back in great glee, chuckling over the way Governor BIGLER and the others were taken in. For it now comes out, in an affidavit made by ELIZA, and which an enterprising *Herald* correspondent in Mississippi has secured, that she was paid $500 for her lying testimony, that she was drilled in the part she had to play, and rehearsed her story over and over again, until she was letter perfect in the part. Then she was blazed before the country. The Radical preachers took her up in the North, and preached sermons with PINKSTON as a text; JOHN SHERMAN, well knowing he was countenancing a villainous lie, made the Senate ring with ELIZA'S wrongs; and *Harper's Weekly* pictured this wench in all the attitudes of suffering and despair. Yet the whole business was nothing but a deliberately planned and skillfully executed farce, engineered by the scoundrels who stole the vote of Louisiana, SHERMAN at the head of them.

The story is told elsewhere as it appears in the *Herald* of Saturday last. A fact bearing on it came out in the examination of Marshal PITKIN before the POTTER Committee last week. That is that Uncle Sam paid all the expenses of the Returning Board witnesses, and of course among them, the little bill of the witness PITKIN. That's rather rough on Democrats; that they were compelled to pay a share of the expenses of the schemes of villainy by which they were defrauded of the results of their hard won victory in 1876, and the Receiver HAYES, by fraud, forgery and perjury thrust into the Presidential chair—a thing of scorn and loathing for all time.

The New York *Herald*, which has been a vigorous opponent of any further exposure of the electoral frauds of 1876, because the effect would be injurious to the HAYES administration, has some comments suggested by the PINKSTON affidavit, that meet one or two points very well. It says, in the course of a lengthy editorial:

Eliza Pinkston, Anderson, Jenks and Mrs. Jenks, Darrall, Pitkin, such were the chosen instruments of Kellogg, Packard and Madison Wells; and whether their first or their last tale is false, whether anything they say can be believed, their testimony in any case puts the fatal stigma of low and vulgar roguery upon the Republican managers in Louisiana. The results attained by the Potter Committee may disappoint politicians, but they are of real importance to the country, because they show the base character of the men who, in the name of the Republican party, manipulated the politics of one of the greatest and richest States of the Union, as gamblers load dice and stock cards.

Anderson, Agnes Jenks, Eliza Pinkston, Dennis, Stearns, McLin, Madison Wells—these are the kind of people about whom Republican stump orators preached to the country in 1876; these were the heroes and martyrs, the upholders of equal rights, the faithful and suffering Unionists, the "gentlemen as intelligent and as honest as I am," as Mr. Sherman feelingly described the members of the Returning Board in his place in the Senate. Wherever the Potter Committee has touched the politics of Louisiana or Florida it has turned up perjury or brazen mendacity. So far as the committee has gone it has not heard a single witness of importance whose testimony the public trusts. Yet it has examined some of the most important Republicans in those States. Who believes McLin? Yet McLin's acts and vote on the Florida Returning Board gave that State to the Republicans. Who believes Anderson? Yet Anderson's protest deprived a whole parish of its vote, and without it or some equivalent act of rascality Louisiana must have gone to the Democrats. Who believes Dennis? But Dennis swears that he could have given Florida to Tilden, and would have done so if the visiting statesmen had not pursuaded him that he would be "taken care of." Here was the greatest and most momentous act of the people of the United States—the selection of their ruler; and here comes a petty politician of a petty State and growls out to the friends of one of the candidates that unless he is taken care of he will change the whole result. About eight and a half millions of citizens went to the polls in November, 1876, and cast their votes, and after all their trouble and excitement McLin and Dennis, Anderson and Agnes Jenks, Madison Wells, Pitkin and Eliza Pinkston decided the election, and with amusing cynicism demanded to be "taken care of" before they would tell us who should be our next President.

And it is such people as these perjurers and their principals to whom Mr. Hayes and some of his Cabinet have been giving office—redeeming, for their own shame, the promises of visiting statesmen that these tools should be "taken care of." Of course men like McLin, Dennis, Anderson and Packard are not satisfied. They were the vulgar Warwicks of 1876, and they expected royal rewards. It is a dirty mess for the leaders of a great party to fall into. If the President is wise—if he has any care for his own reputation—he will no longer hesitate, but make haste to turn out of office every man who had to do with the elections in Florida and Louisiana. He cannot afford, in the light of recent revelations, to stand before the world as the ally of Madison Wells, "Tom" Anderson and the host of smaller rogues who fill custom houses and Territorial offices all over the country.

The trouble is Mr. HAYES must stand by the rogues. Every few days we hear of his pensioning off some of them; and his giving PACKARD, a week or two ago, the Consulate at Liverpool, one of the best offices in his gift, shows that hereafter, he will give the conspirators no cause to turn against him, by the insufficiency of his rewards.

## CLAIMS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The bill introduced by Congressman POTTER, for the judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States, and passed by the House by a two-third vote, at the close of the late session, will, if approved by the Senate next winter, silence all the political clamor in regard to Southern claims and protect the treasury against spurious or exorbitant demands, besides securing the honest claimant in his rights.

Mr. POTTER'S bill provides that any person having a claim against the United States not founded on contract, or of which the Court of Claims would not now have jurisdiction, but founded upon equity and justice, may file a bill in that court, setting out his claim and the relief desired, and the Attorney General shall appear and plead thereto as in other cases. Any issue of fact joined upon such bill may be tried by the court, as now provided in cases of which it has jurisdiction.

The court shall find the facts appearing from the testimony before them in each case, and shall report their findings to Congress, with their opinion as to the determination that should be made of such claim. Congress shall not consider, nor allow, nor authorize the payment of any private claim not payable under existing laws until the same has been heard and reported to Congress by the Court of Claims. All claims not brought to suit within six years from the passage of the act to be barred, except when the claimants are under legal disability to take action, and then the action must be brought within three years after such disability ceases.

Public and private rights are alike guarded in this measure, and great benefits would result from the passage of a law preserving the main features. Commenting upon its wholesome features, the New York *Sun* says:

Congress, from the nature of its organization, is wholly unfitted to decide claims against the Government. In nine cases out of ten sympathy is with the individual, and experience has demonstrated that the most worthless claims are the most successful, from the persistency and doubtful means with which they are urged, and through which influence is enlisted in their behalf.

Besides this objection, the public business is seriously retarded in the consideration and discussion of private claims. One day in every week is set apart for this object. The claims are constantly accumulating, and between the reports of committees and the publication of testimony, immense volumes are annually printed at large cost and in the exclusive interest of individuals. The manufacture of false claims may be said to have become a profession from the temptations held out by loose and reckless legislation.

By Mr. Potter's plan, this vicious system is cut up root and branch, a great saving of time and money is assured and the scandals which have attended private claims will cease. It is a practical step in the right direction, which will confine Congress to its duties and close the doors of the Treasury against organized raids and frauds.

## SUGARED DEMOCRACY.

General CHALMERS, a Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi, is much disgusted that Northern Democrats did not sanction lavish appropriations and subsidies for Southern interests, especially the Texas Pacific, on which the South was by no means united. General CHALMERS says in a late speech:

It is true that Northern Democrats have suffered many things for us, and I honor them for it; but, sir, we have endured tenfold more for them. There never was a day nor an hour when all of our persecutions would not have instantly ceased, if we had joined the Republican party. * * * I warned them in my Texas Pacific speech, and I now warn them again, not to drive us from them by refusing to do justice to our section. We love the party, but we cannot afford to be starved to death by it.

This is all bosh. If General CHALMERS don't like his company he has the carpet-baggers and scalawags handy, and if GRANT should come in, in 1881, he can have another taste of the peaceful and constitutional rule of the great ULYSSES.

It is not the province of the Democratic party in Congress to "sugar" any particular section to gain its support; but on the contrary to bring back the Government to sound constitutional principles in the expenditure of the public moneys, and scatter to the winds the horde of combined corporations and lobbyists that besiege the capital. We want the Government back on safe ground, and the idea that it is a sort of national soup house eradicated from the minds of the people.

THE advance sheets of POOR'S Railroad Manual, showing the progress and condition of railroads in this country during 1877, has been received. It shows that the depression of the three previous years continued in 1877. Not only has there been a considerable decline in the construction of railroads but the earnings also show a larger relative decrease than at any period since the first publication of the manual. The number of miles of railroad opened during the year 1877 was 2,177, against 2,657 for 1876, 1,758 miles for 1875, and 2,305 miles for 1874. The largest number of miles built has been in New York and Pennsylvania, and in narrow gauge lines in Ohio, Iowa and Texas. No new lines of any considerable magnitude have been undertaken.

The whole value of the railroads of the United States, with their appurtenances, such as rolling stock and station buildings, is, say, $4,500,000,000 in round numbers, or at least that great sum represents the amount of capital stock and bonded debt standing on the books of railroad corporations. But the net earnings of all the railroads for the last year were only $170,000,000 in round numbers, or a little less than four per centum on the invested capital. The gross earning of all the roads aggregated $482,909,272. The principal decrease in earnings has been in the Middle States, due partly to the depressed condition of the coal trade, and partly to the falling off in passenger earnings as compared with 1876, the Centennial year. The total amount of capital stock on which dividends were actually paid was $835,038,896, giving an average rate of 7 per centum. No dividends were paid on any of the railroads in the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas and Vermont—nor excepting on leased lines in Iowa and Minnesota.

These figures should be instructive to the railroad strikers of last summer, for they show they are not the only sufferers by hard times. Some of these railroad strikes took place on railroads which have not paid a single dividend or had stopped paying dividends, and whose stockholders had been reduced to as bitter straits as the workmen to whom their money gave employment.

THE Hon. Russell Errett is not wasting his time this year writing letters to Garfield. He is making as good use of the warm days as he knows how in a melancholy effort to smooth the ruffled front of Dr. J. Guy McCandless, who is running for Congress in Errett's district. It is probable that Errett will succeed.—*Philadelphia Times.*

That depends. Gen. NEGLEY is trotting our GUYOVER a course with which he is familiar, on which he has gained solid triumpis and met with defeat. The General is moved by his admiration of the manly qualities and Christian effulgence of our GUY, more than by any desire for revenge upon ERRETT, who ambushed him in a Congressional fight, which is highly creditable to the General and our common manhood. Our GUY is such a truly good man, that he may yield in consideration of "love and esteem" to Mr. MACKEY, ERRETT'S keeper, and step down and out, but if they attempt to buy him with money, he will rebel. He would not for the "Father of waters and all its tributary streams" sacrifice principle or yield a conviction. Gen. NEGLEY'S motto is "millions for defence but not one cent for tribute." In this we place our hope and do not expect to be disappointed.

STATE TREASURER NOYES, in explanation of his permitting PATTERSON, Superintendent of Public Buildings, to remain in office, writes that under a fair construction of the law PATTERSON holds over until next January, and further that he (Colonel NOYES) cannot believe that—

The grand old Democratic party, that had lived through battle and storm, no matter whether beaten or successful, would be broken up and go to the "demunition bow-wows" if one of the anxious thirty-three was not forcibly thrust into the position now occupied by Captain Patterson six months before a vacancy would occur and six months sooner than a fair construction of the law would justify.

We care nothing about the office or who fills it. Its a small matter, but the power of removal and appointment undoubtedly rests with Auditor General SCHELL and Treasurer NOYES. The former is in favor of an immediate change, but the latter wants Mr. PATTERSON to hold on for six months. We presume he has his reasons, but the ones he cites in his card are very thin. PATTERSON has a State reputation as the most unscrupulous instrument of the CAMERON ring.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has comfortable ideas of fidelity to party organization. If the Democratic Convention in his district nominates him he will support its action, but if another candidate is selected he will run as an independent. After such a slap in the face as this, we think the Democracy should let the late Vice President of the late Confederacy severely alone. We commend to our Republican friends his declaration that HAYES has done more for the South than TILDEN would have. We don't think SAMUEL J. would have reduced the civil war to the proportions of a mere conflict between Greeks—a sort of prize fight controversy and "may the best man win." We had an idea these were questions of national supremacy, the Union and the Constitution behind the tussle of the Greeks, as Mr. HAYES styles Unionist and Confederate.

ILLINOIS has lost one of her ablest and purest officers. Judge BREESE died on Friday at an advanced age, at Mount Vernon, where he had been attending the session of the Supreme Court. For over fifty years he has been in the public service, and in every position has won distinction and honor by his inflexible integrity, his industry, and his great ability. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the Supreme Court of this State, and to the latest hour of his life worked faithfully in the public service. He was at one time United States Senator, and always a strong Democrat. His arrival in Illinois from New York, antedated the admission of the State into the Union, and one of the remarkable incidents of his history is the story, graphically described by himself, how, when the State Capital was changed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, young BREESE packed the "State Government" in a buggy and transported it across the State to its new location.

MR. WATTERSON retires from his controversy with Mr. HEWITT in a cloud of epithets and assertion, but most decidedly the worse for wear. The young man has been publicly spanked, and has probably learned the lesson that editorial looseness of assertion will not do in a controversy about specific facts with one so well posted, and who drives such a forcible quill as HEWITT.

ASA PACKER has tried to do good with the vast wealth he has accumulated while still living, and Lehigh University is the happy medium through which he has sought to bring about this result. As long ago as 1865 he denoted 115 acres of land and $500,000 for the establishment and endowment of this grand educational project. But this is not all he did. He has made this university one where the highest educational advantages may be enjoyed gratuitously. There are no tuition fees, come from what quarter the student may. Not only is the entire university his gift, but he contributes annually from his private resources the $50,000 required to keep it running. Nor have his benefactions terminated here. He has just contributed at an expense of $100,000 a magnificent library building, together with a handsome amount of money as a nucleus for a library fund. His contributions to this institution of his creation will reach fully $200,000 during the present year. Such princely liberality in the cause of education has never before been matched by a private individual, except in the case of George Peabody.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS has addressed a letter to the Hon. O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi, in which he reiterates his denial of the charge which he says has been so often made, that he incited the people of Mississippi to precipitate secession. He says that his position was that secession should only be adopted as the last resort, and that a single State could not exercise the right to withdraw from the Union without the most serious injury to herself, even if permitted peaceably to do so. He claims that in 1850 he was one of the few who believed that secession would inevitably be followed by war, abbeit no one more positively held than himself that "the coercion of a State by the Federal government was the most palpable violation of the compact of our Union—the power to do so not having been given to the constitution but expressly denied by the convention which framed that instrument." We don't see that Mr. Davis' views are either interesting or important.

WE have received several communications favoring the nomination of our old Democratic friend, Henry S. Ackley of West Deer township, for the Assembly in that (Fifth) district.

If Mr. Ackley would consent to run he would shake up the district, as it never has been and would probably be elected. He would if he could be got to enter the fight help the whole ticket, and the gentlemen who are already on the ticket could have no better help or running mate than H. S. Ackley. He is well known and highly respected in this city, and if he should be returned to the Legislature, the Camerons have not money enough to buy one share in him if he was divided up into a million of parts.

THE Brazilian steamer Rio Janeiro arrived at New York on Wednesday with a large number of passengers and 35,000 bags of coffee, direct frum Rio. She brought letters in twenty-one days from Rio, seventeen days from Pernambuco, twelve days from Para, seven days from Barbadoes, and five days from St. Thomas. The most extraordinary efforts were made by the representative of the English lines to cut down freight rates to a non-paying figure, so that the necessity of leaving on schedule time, as required by the mail contract, entailed a loss of over $6,000 on freight rates alone. The value of shipment by the Rio is estimated at over $1,000,000.

THE Treasury Department has the offer of all the silver bullion it can use at fifty-two pence per ounce. At this rate the intrinsic value of the silver dollar is brought down to eighty-eight cents. The impression at the department is that silver will go still lower. The department, in the hope of getting rid of its accumulated silver, pays for all the bullion it buys in that coin; but the parties who receive it at once exchange it for silver certificates and then sell the certificates to importers to pay duties with. The practical result is that the department might just as well pay gold for its silver bullion.

THE vignettes on the tickets at last week's election in San Francisco were peculiar. The Non-Partisan ticket bore an American eagle, with a Union shield; the Democratic, an arm grasping a flag, with the words, "A Constitution for the People;" the Kearney Workingmen's, the boot of labor kicking a Chinaman homeward, with the motto, "The Chinese Must Go;" the Anti-Kearney Workingmen's, a medallion, with the upraised arm of labor and the motto, "John, Go West;" the National Labor Party, the arm of labor over two branches of oak, and the Contractors' Union ticket, two hands grasped over a cut symbolical of the Constitution.

THE Warwick iron furnace, in Pottstown, Pa., is turning out a remarkable weekly product. It had been in blast twenty-five weeks, last Saturday, and had turned out in that time 7,636 tons, an average of over 305 tons weekly. This great yield is not due to the use of scrap iron, as not a pound has been bought since the blast began, and there is more scrap now on hand than in December last; nor are the ores used specially rich in metal. Since April 7th, the weekly average has been 334 tons, the highest yield being for the week ending June 8th, when 345 tons were produced, notwithstanding a stoppage of three hours.

THE Republicans of the Steubenville Congressional district on Thursday, nominated on the 137th ballot, Dr. J. T. Updegraff for representative in Congress. He was formerly State Senator. The district is Republican by 3,000 majority.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S estate is valued at $350,000.

BEACONSFIELD'S imperfect knowledge of French is said to retard the proceedings of the Congress.

THE Tammany Hall Fourth of July oration will be delivered by ex-Governor Walker, of Virginia.

"BUCKINGHAM Palace" is the name of a new $80,000 dance-house and brothel that has just been fitted up in New York, and is the resort of the local politicians.

GENERAL GARFIELD will address the Ohio editors when they assemble for their annual meeting at Cleveland, July 10. It would be a good time to explain that $5,000 fee.

PROF. FAWCETT, the blind M. P., rides cleverly to hounds on a smart hunter, a friend keeping near his side to direct him, skates, rows, and is an enthusiastic fisherman.

ACCORDING to the Omaha *Herald* "Judge Dundy, United States District Judge, says there is one thing about the dashed old friend, Hayes—no one is naming babies after him."

THE slander of Hon. J. H. Acklen has been completely refuted, both by the lady's brother, for her, and by Acklen and his friends, and in addition, by Gen. Rosser, the alleged assailant, who, by telegram denies the whole story.

BALTIMORE is prepared to put down her mobs without any assistance from the General Government; her police force has been increased to 500 men, who are armed with breech-loaders, and the Fifth Regiment has its ranks full, and is in a state of marked efficiency.

ELIZABETH W. TSCHECH, daughter of the man who was executed in 1844 for an attempt upon the life of Frederick William IV. of Prussia, lives in New York, a divorced woman of 55, whose only companions are a drove of cats that share with her a mean and desolate hut.

CAPT. BOGARDUS' challenge to any man in Europe to shoot 100 pigeons for $2,000 a side was accepted two months ago by the famous English shot, Mr. H. Cholmondeley-Pennell, who now writes that as the Captain has not put up a forfeit he will take no further notice of the challenge.

MR. AUSTEN HENRY LAYARD, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has become Sir Austen Layard as a Grand Cross of the Bath. He used to be called in Parliament. "Lord Palmerston's liar," as being always put forward to tell graceful or emphatic fibs whenever it was necessary to protect some rash act of the Ministry.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* expresses the opinion that if the Republicans are unable to think of anything else, a second term of Hayes is better than a third term of Grant. But Mr. Hayes in his letter of acceptance voluntarily pledged that he would not be a candidate for re-election. Grant didn't.

THE London *Economist* says that all Irish secret societies have been betrayed, that the French police knew almost every Italian plot against the Emperor Napoleon, and that prior to the recent attack on Emperor William a written warning of danger, specifying the day, was forwarded to Berlin.

THE people of Cannes, France, are going to erect a statue to the late Lord Brougham, to whom they attribute the celebrity of their town as a watering place. M Lienard is to be the sculptor. It is to be ready by the middle of March, at which time his birth centenary will be celebrated with great festivities.

SECRETARY SHERMAN talks with great fluency when not under oath. He informed a Washington correspondent a day or two ago that there was no such thing as an original of "the so-called Sherman letter." This is a much more daring thing than he said when before the committee, but Mrs. Jenks hadn't turned up then to give the Cabinet Minister aid and comfort.

SENATOR BRUCE thinks that Don Cameron is a first-rate fellow, but that in the manner of getting married he (the dusky Mississippian) must go up ahead. "Don and Conkling are 'the noblest Romans of them all,'" he said to a Cleveland *Herald* reporter, "but I didn't like Don's style of wedding; I desired no display, no notoriety, no gush, and you see I'm not having any."

It appears to be generally understood that Gen. Butler proposes to run as the Greenback and labor candidate for Governor of Massachusetts next fall. With Gen. Butler in the field for Governor, and candidates of his way of thinking running for Congress, there is said to be a strong probability of the election of Democrats in at least three or four districts now represented by Republicans.

THE centennial of the battle of Monmouth will be celebrated at Freehold, N. J., on the 28th inst., on which occasion the corner stone of a monument to be erected in commemoration of the battle will be laid with Masonic ceremonies. Addresses will be delivered by Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, and others. The exercises will close by the singing of "Old Hundred."

SOME of the Congressmen as they return home are beginning to hear about themselves. An Indianapolis paper hopes that when Mr. Hamilton, of the Fort Wayne district, gets rested, he will tell the people why he was unfit for duty, as chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, the Wednesday night before Congress adjourned, and why the entire labor of the committee was devolved on Mr. Rainey, the colored member.

QUEEN VICTORIA has requested that some of her Indian troops be brought over to England, so that she may review them. If Parliament sanctions the necessary outlay, it will be the event of the year. It is thought possible that if a certain number of officers and men from the different regiments are brought over from Malta they might leave the whole of the Indian army, and that the experiment may prove a capital policy.

THE sundry civil bill, as approved, contains a provision authorizing the payment to McLin, of Florida returning board fame, the salary of an associate justice for the Territory of New Mexico for the period during which he performed the duties of the said office. It will be remembered that McLin was appointed an associate justice of New Mexico by the President during the recess, and that his nomination when sent to the Senate after the meeting of Congress was rejected. He is said to be very needy.

BABIES cry because they suffer; and the most reliable remedy for the relief of their discomfort is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents per bottle.

## THE LAST WORD.

### Mr. Watterson Closes Up His Part of the Controversy with Mr. Hewitt.

Mr. Henry Watterson, in a letter in the New York *World* of Saturday, speaks what he promises shall be the last word of his controversy with Mr. Hewitt. He reasserts the truth of all that he has said, and says that he is certainly willing to leave the matter where it is if Mr. Hewitt is satisfied. The letter concludes as follows:

"It does seem like a waste of time and words to proceed further with the work of slaying a suicide. However, referring to a statement of mine, substantially admitted by himself, and elsewhere verified by me, Mr. Hewitt says, 'Mr. Watterson ought to have known when he wrote this passage that Mr. Tilden would not confirm it.' This is very base and mean. A truly self-respecting man would not ask Mr. Tilden to become a witness in a case of this kind. I refuse to be guilty of dragging his personality through the mire of an angry controversy. If I depend upon Mr. Tilden's testimony to expose the affectations and assumptions of Mr. Hewitt, I should not have undertaken this duty. Mr. Hewitt may reconcile his unwarranted and unscrupulous use of the name of a friend with the code of honor and morals he professes.

"I ought to notice, before closing, an apparent, though trivial, discrepancy between a statement of mine that I have not charged Mr. Hewitt with the suppression of 'telegrams,' and an alleged quotation from the *Courier-Journal* in which the word 'despatch' occurs. The wires or the type must have been at fault, for the suppressions I have charged upon Mr. Hewitt related to the opinions, not to the messages, of Governor Tilden.

"It is of a piece, however, with Mr. Hewitt's controversial style to distend a fribble of this sort into the dimensions of an argument. He rejoices more in one word out of place than in ninety and nine that have never gone astray. The essential fact remains, nevertheless, just as I meant it, and with this explanation I leave him to grapple with it.

"I am now done with Mr. Hewitt. Nothing that he may hereafter say shall extort another word from me. I leave him, self-accused even more than I had accused him, but convicted by proofs so far as I have accused him. I shall return at once to my home in Kentucky. Of all the facts here touched upon respecting the history of the Electoral bill and Mr. Tilden's relation thereto, there is, I believe, but one personal witness, Mr. Manton Marble. I submit it to the consideration of the Democratic party, and to Mr. Marble's sense of public duty, whether it is not now incumbent upon him to publish those facts and to put on record the whole of this important chapter in our political annals."

### A War Correspondent's Pluck.

[Archibald Forbes in the London News.]

Let me recount the physical hindrances under which MacGahan distinguished himself so brilliantly in the recent campaign. At Kischoneff, in the early part of April, he broke one of the bones of his ankle when riding a young Cossack horse belonging to Prince Tserteleff. When I met him first on the platform of the railway station at Jassy, he was limping along with this ankle enclosed in a mask of plaster of Paris. He was still lame when he started into Bulgaria with Gourko's column. At the entrance to the Hankioi pass his horse slipped up and fell on him, and the rider, attempting to rise, found that one of the small bones of the same leg was broken. Most men would have tried to make their way back to Tirnova, and accepted the invalid condition until mended. MacGahan got himself hoisted on the top of an ammunition cart. Later in the same day the ammunition cart rolled over on him and bruised him sorely. But he struggled on indomitably till Kezanlik was reached, and then had a short spell of rest. But he was in the saddle again long ere his broken bone was properly set; and as a fact he never gave it time properly to set at all. Rather than "be out of it" he deliberately accepted the prophesied fate of being lame for life, and I have no doubt that he died lame. He went through the campaign so great a cripple that he could not walk a mile, and when I saw him last at Christmas time the lameness had become chronic.

### The English View of Bryant.

[The London Times].

What William Cullen Bryant was as a poet Englishmen know almost as well as his fellow-countrymen. His verse is unfailingly graceful and thoughtful, with a music attuned to the best English models. So entirely English indeed is it that his rank is naturally assigned among English rather than foreign poets. Thus classed he scarcely claims a place higher than that with our minor poets. At times a breath of inspiration passed over him. A subtle air of more than meets the ear here and there, as in his poem of "The Waterfowl," varies the elegant monotony of his song. We feel a hope that we may be on the traces of a great writer. But the higher mood fades and dies away. The inspiration was caught; it was not born. Mr. Bryant began to write when he was ten, and was almost at the culmination of his poetical career at nineteen. In his earliest and most boyish verse he is as melodious and has as fully the tone of the nineteenth century about him as in his most mature. American poetry is the poetry of apt pupils, but it is afflicted from first to last with a fatal want of raciness.

### The Acklin-Rosser Affair.

[Miss Grundy in Graphic.]

Mrs. Godfrey, whose name has been made most unpleasantly conspicuous of late in connection with an incident which may or may not have occurred, is a young and remarkably beautiful widow whose husband died in March, 1877. She is the sister of Mrs. Benjamin Willis, of New York, and greatly resembles her in form, feature and coloring. Both have plump, compact, well shaped figures and perfect complexions, whose delicate sea shell tints evidently owe their requisite coloring only to youth and good health. With the skins of blondes the sisters have not brown hair and large, wide-open, innocent-looking gray eyes, fringed with long, dark lashes. The shade and poise of the heads of these ladies add much to their beauty, and they invariably arrange their hair in such style as to show the form of the head.

### What Next in Woman's Dress.

[From the Boston Times.]

LONDON, June 5.—Of course my readers know that fancy dress balls have become a popular institution in England. The most fashionable covering—I can hardly say dress—that a lady can now wear on these occasions is that patronized by the Highlanders.

The Highland kilt has been worn with great success, I am told, by several ladies of distinction. One of these ladies appealed to a friend whether he thought it wrong to put on the Highland costume, and the friend answered that the importance was not what she put on, but in what she took off.

### A Darkey's Test for Insanity.

[From the Louisville Medical News]

A philosophic barber, who has more than once contributed to the wisdom of these columns, relates to us a test for insanity which we think comes very near being infallible. He was talking about the facility with which the experts cleared the great forgers and thieves, and said it was different with a case in his neighborhood. A young darkey broke open an old darkey's trunk and stole some money from it. He was found out, and some friends interceded with the old man for the youngster, saying that he was crazy. "Crazy—the devil?" said the old man. "If he had broke open my trunk and put some money thar, I might have thought so." He whaled the boy.

[For The Post.]

### IF I HAD KNOWN.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

If I had known in the morning
That never again in the day,
The welcome feet, with their music sweet
Would come in the old-time way,
I had been far more tender,
And given a gentler tone
To the careless word, I know you heard
As you went to the gate alone.

But I said: "In the quiet even,
I shall have the hearthstone bright,
And confession kind, shall unburden my mind,
Ere I bid my own "good night,"
And all through the day the linnets
Sang softly about our door
And the daisies pied and the roses blushed,
Till the twilight kissed them o'er.

Within was the ruddy firelight
On a table's goodly cheer,
And I scarce could wait, till the garden gate
Came to,—as my love drew near,
There were steps on the walk of strangers—
I had not waited for this
But for kindly tone, from my kingly own,
And the touch of his welcome kiss.

* * * * * * * *

Oh! lips that had tender greeting,
Withheld for your life's last thought,
Must be that your own, heard a careless tone,
Instead of the words he sought.
Had I but known in the morning,
That never again in the day,
The welcome feet, with their music sweet,
Would come in the old-time way,
I think how my lips would have faltered,
And clung to that last Good-bye!
How the garden gate, would have seen me wait
By his side in my agony.

### BEACONSFIELD'S STRAWBERRY LEAF.

**Is the Premier to have a Ducal Coronet? Some Suggestions from the Past.**

[From the London Spectator.]

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs on Wednesday a story of the Congress which is worth more than a passing note. On the arrival of Lord Beaconsfield at the "Kaiserhof" he was presented, on behalf of the Crown Princess, with a bouquet of flowers, in the centre of which was a strawberry plant, crowned with a single large strawberry. German courts do not pay honors of this kind without consideration. The Crown Princess is but just returned from London, and if the story be true it can have but one signification—that Lord Beaconsfield, if he returns successful from the Congress, having made a peace and secured some kind of scenic triumph, is to be made a duke. The statement, which has been whispered about for some time, is not improbable in itself, for the court has shown a disposition to honor the Premier. The public, whether favorable or hostile to his policy, will not care what title he takes, thinking justly, that the man who made an Empress may well make a Duke; and he himself has of late years displayed a thirst for social precedence and distinctions. The Privy Seal gave him for a time ducal precedence, and he will enjoy the supercession of the class which, of all others, he scorns with the deepest contempt—the English aristocracy—the barbarians "who did not conquer the land and do not defend it," who "know but one language and never open a book." There will be a certain loneliness in the position, too. In the history of England since the Revolution the Duke of Beaconsfield will be, with one exception, the only man who has ever risen by parliamentary talents alone from the position of a Commoner to the highest rank of the peerage. Charles Montagu, perhaps the greatest of Parliamentary figures before Pitt, only died an earl, though his descendants are dukes of Manchester. The English dukes, as a body, are either the descendants of great feudal nobles, like the Dukes of Norfolk and Northumberland, or of King's mistresses, like the dukes of St. Albans, Richmond and Grafton, or of great soldiers, like the Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington. The Duke of Portland, who seems to be an exception, descends from the favorite of a king, though a most worthy one, rather than from an English statesman. The other man is Sir Thomas Osborne, the Tory Yorkshire squire, who, possessing scarcely any special ability save that of Mr. Disraeli, the ability for managing Parliaments, rose, under Charles II., James II. and William, to be Earl of Danby. He skipped, like Lord Beaconsfield, two steps of the ladder—Marquis of Caermarthen and Duke of Leeds.

### FIRST STEAMBOAT VOYAGE.

**Fulton's Folly and Its First Trip up the Hudson.**

Three score and thirteen years have rolled by since Fulton died, at the age of forty-nine, eight years after the trial trip of the Clermont on the Hudson River, from New York to Albany—the first practical demonstration that steam could be applied to the propulsion of vessels with entire success. Of those who enjoyed the privilege of being on the Clermont's deck before the start, during the trip or just after the arrival at Albany, there is but one alive, and he was carried in his mother's arms at the time, being only two years old. His personal remembrance of the event, of course, does not amount to much, but he has nevertheless a store of information concerning the trip, not in the possession of anybody else, for as soon as he became old enough to realize the importance of the matter he naturally sought with more assiduity than a person less directly interested would exhibit for facts pertaining to the occasion. This gentleman is the Rev. Frederick Reynolds Freeman, a Baptist clergyman of Illinois, now, with his wife and children, on a visit to this city. Mr. Freeman is in his seventy-third year, white-haired, but fresh-looking and vigorous.

"The event is like a dream to me," says Mr. Freeman. "Probably my memory would now be unable to reach it but for the constant rehearsing of the scenes and incidents made to me in my youth. These vividly impressed the whole upon my mind, and to 'ether with my faint personal recollection of the occasion left a more faithful picture than unassisted tradition or history could paint upon a memory less allied to the circumstances.

"The first steam packet (of 140 feet keel and 16½ feet beam) was trim and handsome enough, excepting the boilers, machinery and smoke-stack, which were rude, cumbrous and of extremely formidable appearance. The side wheel, too was a clumsy affair, uncovered and with twelve huge paddles, held in their place by a ring half way between their extremities and the hub, that sent water splashing upon the deck with every revolution. The top of the smoke-stack was about thirty feet above the deck—nearly as high as the two masts, from the rear one of which floated the stars and stripes.

"Hours before she started a great multitude had assembled along the wharfs to witness the expected inglorious ending of what was generally known as 'Fulton's Folly.' Cries of 'God help, you, Bobby!" 'Bring us back a chip of the North Pole!" 'A fool and his money are soon parted!' etc. were frequent, loud and annoying. Fulton, however, knew that the crowd were sincere in their ridicule, and, with a confident smile, went on superintending preparations for the start, as if he knew that triumph would presently more than overbalance the sneers, jibes and catcalls of the vulgar, and the pitying manners of the more refined. Smoke issues from the stack; the hawser is drawn in; the side-wheel quivers; it slowly revolves; Fulton's own hand at the helm turns out the bow; he is pale but still confident and self-possessed; the Clermont moves out into the stream, the ponderous machinery thumping and groaning, the wheel frantically splashing and the stack belching like a volcano; but the Clermont steadily moves, all aboard swing their hats in the air, and give a cheer that is immediately taken up by the entire multitude on land; the Pennsylvanian has triumphed, and the hitherto incredulous and mocking populace of New York are the first to do him honor; the crowd remain cheering on the piers until the Clermont is out of sight up the Hudson.

Mr. Freeman says that the boat arrived at Albany on September 17, thirty-six hours after starting from New York. It had not been continually in motion, the party having stopped at the residence of Chancellor Livingston on the way up. The speed was at the rate of five miles an hour. The appearance of the strange vessel as she steamed up the river had a remarkable effect, even in daytime, upon the crews of craft passing by, for comparatively few of the skippers ceming down could, in those days of slow mail and no telegraph, have been prepared to encounter such an oddity; but at night the Clermont spread consternation and terror on all sides. It was very dark; and the fires were fed with dry, white pine wood, which, when stirred, would send up columns of flame and sparks from the mouth of the tall stack. This apparent volcano, moving steadily through the darkness up the middle of the river and accompanied by the rumbling and groaning of the hard-laboring machinery, was well calculated to strike terror into the hearts of sailors on the sloops and other craft coming down with grain and general farm produce, who had never heard of any motive power for vessels except wind, and who, withal, were extremely superstitious.

"My father and others told me," says Mr. Freeman, "that whole crews prostrated themselves upon their knees and besought Divine Providence to protect them from the horrible monster that was marching on the tides and lighting up its pathway by its fires."

When the members of the Freeman family went aboard the Clermont, upon its arrival at Albany, Mrs. Freeman observed a workman emerging from the engine room—a place very suggestive to her of the infernal regions—carrying in his hands a ladle filled with molten lead. With this he proceeded to stop up holes whose presence here and there in the rude machinery was indicated by escaping steam. Captain Freeman then learned that the workman had been busily employed doing the same thing ever since the Clermont had left New York. The people of Albany had been apprised of the arrival in advance, and the whole town turned out to receive Fulton and his steamboat, giving them an enthusiastic reception. After a short stay the Clermont returned to New York, making the trip in thirty-four hours.—[*Philadelphia Times.*

### The Art of Swimming.

So many persons have been drowned in England this summer that the art of swimming is receiving unusual attention. A leader in the *Telegraph* tells how the art is to be acquired by the fishing-rod system, as follows:

"From the stern of an ordinary boat a pole of from eight to ten feet in length should be rigged out, rising at an angle from the surface of the water. The simplest method is to place it over the stern, securing its end to the after thwart, and lashing it tightly to prevent a sudden shift. Through a ring at the pole is rigged a rope, the end of which is fastened to a belt round the pupil's chest. The boat should be slowly rowed in smooth water, the pupil being kept in tow from this kind of fishing-rod, while the instructor directs him how to strike out. In two or three days of proper tuition upon this method the merest novice will learn to swim. The apparatus is simple and easily constructed. The teacher need be under no personal apprehension, as no responsibility is likely to be suddenly thrown upon him, while the novice can strike out boldly, knowing that there is more to sustain him in his struggle with the friendly element than the mere strength of an ordinary pair of arms. Those who make swimming a study, and are experts is it, tell us that by this salmon-rod method of tuition, as is is commonly termed, a beginner learns the necessary motions of legs and arms on the first day, gains confidence on the second, and strikes out boldly on the third. There may be, perhaps, some little enthusiasm about this, but it is certain that of all modes of teaching swimming the fishing-rod method is the best."

### A Homesick Horse's Journey.

The Manchester (New Hampshire) *Mirror* tells the following story of a homesick horse that ran away from his new master and made the journey alone to his old home, a distance, we believe, of about thirty miles: "Eighteen months ago a bay horse was purchased in this city by Mr. Nathaniel Wiggin, of Greenland, and driven down to his farm. The horse was well fed and well treated, and he waxed fat and seemed as happy as it is given for the most fortunate horse to be. One night recently he escaped from his pasture, and was nowhere to be found when he was wanted next day. Harnessing another horse, Mr. Wiggin set forth to capture the deserter, and traced him from place to place until he reached Newmarket bridge. Here he was informed by the toll-gatherer that the horse had been there, and evidently wanted to pass through, but was driven back and the gate closed; but even then he would not go away, and the first time after his arrival that a team went through he made a dash, squeezed through alongside of the other horse, and clattered away up the road, snorting triumphantly as he went. Mr. Wiggin, having no longer any doubt as to where the runaway had gone, drove on to Manchester as directly as he could go, hearing from the horse occasionally all the way, and on arriving at Manchester there he was, sure enough, in his old stall in the stable which he had left eighteen months before."

SPEAKER RANDALL is to be dined by the Philadelphia Democratic Association on Monday next. Samuel J. Tilden, Wm. A. Wallace, John Kelly, Governor McClellan and Congressman Kimmel are to be invited.

[For The Post.]

### ANSWERED.

Gold hearted lily bells, stately and royal,
Summer's warm kiss on their beautiful lips;
Fair scented buttercups, virgin with sweetness
Save where a humming bird tenderly sips.
Hear the birds singing their wild thankful lay,
Hear the bees hum from the meadows of clover,
See the earth kneel at Summer's proud sway,
And the spell of your contrast is over.

Say if you will that my pathway is lowly;
Yours is the mountain, and mine is the plain;
I have the voice of nature more holy
Than all the proud praise, that your genius can gain
I have the flowers, and the birds, and the sunshine;
You have your wealth and ancestral halls,
I have a cottage, 'tis humble and low thatched,
With swallows that sing as they build by its walls.

You sing a song, and a thousand that flatter,
Praise its great depth and its musical key.
I write a verse—and a few chosen friends keep
Down in their hearts a memory of me.
Think if you will, that a peasant must envy
The high royal rank and wealth of the king.
I am content midst the sunshine and summer,
To sit by the wayside and wondering sing.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

### FARM AND GARDEN.

GENTLE HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.—When commencing your agricultural life, remember that industry, economy and integrity will ensure success, and form the best capital that can be employed.

Plow deep. The wealth of the soil is not all within six inches of the surface.

Cultivate thoroughly if you wish to reap abundantly. Do not waste your means, and fritter away your time by raising a crop of noxious weeds with your cane or cotton or corn.

Keep a watchful eye upon the farm and its surroundings. But it does not follow that you should imbibe "eye-openers" at public houses, beer shops or corner groceries.

Shear your sheep at the season when you shed your coat for the season. Then be careful that some smart "traveling agent" does not pull the wool over your eyes and shear you.

Dress your lands with fertilizers rather than yourself with broadcloth. The one reimburses the amount expended with interest—the other returns nothing, but continually clamors for further disbursements.

After your crop has been raised, it will be wisdom to raise any mortgage which may be resting upon the farm. This will raise a heavy load from your mind, and raise your courage and spirits beyond measure.

Do not curry favors with the rich or great. If you must do something of the kind, just curry your cattle and horses. This will do them good, and benefit you also.

When, by reason of inclement weather, you cannot cultivate the soil, it will be wisdom on your part to cultivate the mind. A valuable harvest will reward all earnest and faithful culture.

Never allow yourself to be inveigled into "running in debt." When you are tempted to do so, go into your field and plant an extra acre with some edible crop.

The sheriff is an undesirable acquaintance. Avoid him as you would a pestilence. This can easily be done by paying cash on the spot for everything you purchase.

Remember that everything of value we honestly obtain is the result of diligence and intelligence. Do not, therefore, expect prosperity unless you are willing to work for it.

Make the collection and composting of fertilizing materials a constant employment. The odor of your manure heap should be more attractive to you than the smell of the whisky shop.

Of course you become the owner and raiser of stock. No farm is complete that ignores stock raising. Get the best, which is always the cheapest in the end. Give scrubs a wide berth.

Never purchase farm utensils because they are cheap. Cheap tools are an unmitigated nuisance. The best workman in the world cannot make a good job with them. It is economy to buy the best, no matter what the price may be.

Do not unwisely imagine that you will be able to "get along" without books and papers relating to agriculture. Successful farmers read extensively and consider the money they spend for the purpose their best investment. Occasionally, some ignoramus gets rich by "main strength and awkwardness," This is an exception to the rule, however. Read good agricultural books and subscribe for at least one agricultural journal, it will pay to take several. —*Ed.*

RAISING SHEEP.—The following communication to the Ohio *Farmer* on this interesting subject, is evidently from the pen of one whose practical experience lends weight to his words, and we take pleasure in presenting it to our readers:

My plan is to obtain the best possible breed suited to my location and market, which I claim is the cross of the Cotswold and Southdown, the Cotswold having the wool qualities and the Southdown having the mutton qualities. The cross makes the size and fattening qualities.

The cross makes a very hardy and prolific sheep; the wool brings the highest market price, as do also the sheep and lambs. I commenced the business by buying some grafted Cotswold and some pure Southdowns, paying an average of $10 per head for them, all ewes; then with a thoroughbred Cotswold buck, commenced crossing, which I find a very desirable one. The most of my ewes have twins, which, if properly fed and handled, will raise most all of them. I have lost but two lambs this season, yet. Think I have as fine a flock of grade sheep as any in the country. Have crossed so often that my sheep can hardly be told from pure Cotswolds. I have a lamb that will be one year old next May, that has wool twelve and a half inches long and very curly. I have also a lamb a few weeks old, that weighed fourteen pounds when born. I have a few imported ewes and lambs, but do not find them as hardy as my grades. I have my lambs generally to come in February and March, and ship all the buck lambs and the ewe lambs that do come up to my mark of excellence, to the city. They generally average sixty pounds at two months old, and bring me from nine to twelve cents per pound, gross.—*B. T. Thompson, Brown county, Ohio.*

SUITABLE CROPS FOR ORCHARDS.—Suel Foster says in the New York *Tribune*: Plow and cultivate your orchards, young and old. Do not sow small grain and grass, but plant to corn, potatoes, and other hoed crops. Sowed grain and grass grow the early part of the season, the same time the trees grow, then the crop is taken off, and sometimes the warm rains of August and September will start the trees to a late growth, greatly to their damage. Not so with corn or potatoes; their growth is mostly in July and August, the time we wish to check the growth of the trees. Therefore, do not plow the orchards after July, until near cold weather; then it is often beneficial to destroy insects, and to mellow the ground through winter. Buckwheat is an excellent orchard crop. Harvest some of it where the ground is rich, but where the orchard needs fertility and mulching, let it fall to the ground and rot. Mulch the ground under the trees, not close around the body, but out under the limbs.

HOEING.—As the season of hoeing is upon us, and the weather unfavorable for the work, but extremely favorable to a good start for a crop of weeds, the first object is to kill weeds, and to do that the most effectually, is to run the cultivator both ways in the rows; and better still crosswise if possible. Then follow with the hoe, and scarify the surface and any surface left untouched by the cultivator. Do this lightly, as that cuts off the weeds and leaves them on the surface to dry up even if there is but little sun; when if dug up deep their chances for growing are good and almost certain, if rain follows soon. The scarifying process is more certain to kill weeds just started, as a little sun will warm up the ground an inch or two. The deep tillage will simply stir the ground, leaving the young shoots buried deep enough to grow. The light hoeing can be done twice in about the same time as one old fashioned hoeing, and in the end will show better results.

FARMER.

SALT FOR STOCK.—The use of salt for dairy cows varies with the season and the flow of milk, The larger the flow and the more immature the feed. the greater the amount of salt required. In June, for example, when the flow is abundant and the grass tender, more salt is required than in November, when there is less milk and the grass is better supplied with mineral matter. In the former case, the cows want salt where they can have access to it every day or oftener; in the latter, twice a week will answer all demands. The best way I have tried for salting cows is to keep a little salt in the manger, where they can have access to it every time they come into the stable to be milked. They will lick a little every time they come in when the grass is very tender. Salting twice a week is then not enough, as tests made upon the quantity and quality of milk have proved. Later in the season they will take it less frequently. If salt can be had ad libitum, cows will never eat any more than is required for their good, but if it is fed only at long intervals, they often eat to their injury. For salting young cattle, the best arrangement I know of is to place rock salt in a suitable box, or half barrel, where they can have easy access to it, and under a cover so as to protect it from wasting by rain. This avoids both excesses and deficiencies, and requires the least labor and attention.—*Prof. L. R. Arnold, in New York Tribune*

BUDDING FRUIT TREES.—P. T. Quinn, in *Scribner's* gives these directions for budding orchard trees:

The proper time for budding extends from the middle of July until the first of September. Whenever the bark separates easily from the wood, the buds may be set, with a fair chance of success. The outfit for building consists of some narrow stripes of bass matting, such as comes on the inside of coffee bags, and a pocket-knife with a single blade, with a small piece of ivory fastened in the end of the handle. When the incision is made, the ivory is used to raise the bark up on either side, so the bud may be pressed into place. The buds to be inserted should be cut from young, healthy trees, and always of the present year's growth, those that are most matured being selected. The leaves may then be clipped off the branch of buds, leaving say half an inch of the leaf stalk attached to the bud. Then with a keen edged knife cut off each bud separately, from a half to three quarters of an inch in length, leaving a thin slice of wood back of the eye or bud. These should be kept moist and protected from the sun or air until set; exposure, even for a short time, may prove fatal

When the whole top, or any part of it, is to be budded over, select the spot for each bud in a smooth part of the branch, not too large, say from one to two inches in diameter. On this part make an incision through the bark in the form of the capital letter T, and raise or separate the bark from the wood with the ivory on the handle of the knife. The bud may then be pressed into place. Cut off square the portion that goes above the cross incision. Then, with a strip of the bass matting, wrap firmly around the branch, above and below the eye, fastening the end of the strip by a slip knot.

CATTLE WITHOUT HORNS.—The editor of the *New England Farmer* writes as follows of one object he has in view in his own herd of dairy cattle:

We are trying to breed off the horns from our stock, because we believe that the domestic cow has no need for such appendages. Like pistols in boys' pockets, they are dangerous to those who carry them as well as to others. Cattle that are to be transported over the country in freight cars, or that are to be kept in close quarters, as when fed by the soiling system, have no need of horns, and they are certainly very much in the way both of their comrades and their attendants.

We venture to suggest that a rapid stride toward the accomplishment of the desired end, might be attained by the use of a Norfolk Polled bull. This breed has an excellent reputation in producing good milkers, in quantity, continuance and quality; it is claimed to be of hardy constitution, capable of enduring scant pasturage, but responding kindly to good care and feed, and turning out well when fed for beef.

CURE FOR WOOL EATING.—A correspondent of the *Landwirth* writes to that journal on the great losses he experienced among his sheep for years past, owing to their habit of eating wool. He tried all the remedies usually recommended, such as bicarbonate of soda, tartar, emetic, fir tops, and so on, without the least success, and ultimately arrived at the conclusion that their evil habits must be due to a deficiency of chalk in his land. Thereupon, in the course of last autumn, he took to strewing a small quantity of chalk, mixed with salt upon the fodder laid before the sheep, and in less than a fortnight they had completely ceased to eat their wool, and have never since resumed the habit, so long as he continued the treatment mentioned.

TO CURE STIFLE IN THE HORSE.—The following cure for stifle in the horse appeared in an agricultural paper nearly forty years ago. No doubt it is a valuable recipe:

Take one gallon of rum, and put therein a small handful of (junk) tobacco. Boil it down to one quart; then add two ounces of oil spike, one ounce of oil of amber and two ounce of honey. Put it in a jug, and cork it tight for use. Application: rub the stifle bone hard with the mixture fifteen or twenty minutes; then dry it in thoroughly with a red hot fire shovel; then ride the horse a short distance forth and back. Repeat the above two or three times, and a cure will be effected.

SKINNING VS. SCALDING.—I saw a man yesterday dressing a small pig in a manner which was novel to me. Instead of the long and laborous method of heating water and scalding, and shaving, he simply skinned the animal. He claims that he could skin six hogs in less time than they could be dressed by scalding. The pork looked nicer than I expected to see it—in fact, full as well as when the skin was left on. There was one butcher or more in the neighborhood who skinned hogs for the sake of the skin, and since the process of scalding costs a dollar or more, many of the farmers who do not care to eat the pork rind have their hogs skinned, or such of them as they intend to keep for their own eating. I was unable to learn what price the skins brought in the market, or to what use they are put. Probably they are worth as much as the price usually obtained for butchering, or the butchers would not choose to skin for the hide instead of the money. Whether the hides are used for riding-saddles, or "Russia leather" hand-bags and pocket-books, I know not; but if they do the world any good in that way, it is more than they do in the pork barrel. As a matter of curiosity I would add that the hide from a two hundred pound pig weighs about twelve and a half pounds.

WORMS IN SOIL.—The safest and most effectual remedy I have yet tried for the depredations of worms in soils, whether in pot or in the open ground, is soot. Last Autumn, while picking out cauliflowers on a wall border, we were sorely troubled by worms casting out the plants almost as fast as we could stick them in. We gave the surface of the border a good dressing of dry soot, and then watered it. It has a most surprising effect; the worms came sprawling to the surface by hundreds, when it was no difficult matter to gather them and put them out of harm's way. Applied also to pot plants, say a dessert spoonful of dry soot on the surface of a six-inch pot, it will be found to bring them hurrying over the sides of the pot as soon as water is applied. Acting also an an excellent manure, and being generally so plentiful in nurseries and gardens, I am somewhat surprised to see it so little used. On camellias, especially, I have found it to have a beneficial effect. It imparts a healthy dark green color to the foliage, and stimulates the roots into a more active performance of their duty.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

### ONE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

**A Sleepy Pasha from the Orient who was up to the Games of the West.**

[From the London Truth.]

Among other distinguished strangers floating about in London is a gentleman by the name of Lambri, a Turk, and an "hereditary Pasha." The Pasha is a young man, looks sleepy, says little, has money at his command, and, like all who hail from the Levant, is fond of play.

The Pasha was, the other day, introduced to a club, where billiards, ecarte, and baccarat form the staple amusement. On his appearance there was a pleasurable flutter of excitement among the habitues, for they felt much like masters of arms in a fencing school, when a tyro, fond of practicing with the foils, is introduced. "Would the Pasha play at billiards?" asked one member, "Yes, the Pasha would." "The stakes?" The Pasha negligently produced a bundle of crisp notes, and left so trifling a detail to his opponent. Lazily he took up a cue; he had not played at billiards for some time, but he was fond of the game, "Would the Pasha bet?" "Oh, certainly," and many members took advantage of the confiding disposition of the Oriental. The Pasha won the first game, the second and the third—in fact all the games.

Then ecarte was suggested. It was late to begin, but the accomodating Pasha would play a few hands. Again he won, and when he left, his bundle of notes was augmented by all the currency of the club.

Perhaps the Pasha would return another evening, and indulge in the fascinating diversion of baccarat? With the greatest of pleasure; and an evening or two later the Pasha and his new friends sat down to a baccarat bank. Again the currency of the club went to swell the formidable bundle. Would he mind playing against checks? Not in the least, and the check joined the bundle. The sun had risen, and the Pasha felt sleepy. Would he give the losers their revenge? Assuredly, but another evening; and a few nights afterward the Pasha reappeared.

Was he come to give the revenge that he had promised? Yes; but before doing so a little accident must be rectified. Some of the checks given on the previous evening had, by a strange fatality, been returned with the words "not sufficient effects" written on them. The Pasha did not quite understand the meaning of the phrase, but perhaps the drawers would kindly make good their checks. The Pasha did not play that evening, and the conclusion is gradually drawing on the members of the club that, for an unspeakable Turk, this Oriental gentleman is quite as well able to take care of himself as the heathen Chinee, and is not precisely the "good thing" they had fancied.

### A LONELY PLACE.

**Sixty-five Miles to the Nearest House —Life in the Desert.**

[From the Greeley Tribune.]

WHITE RIVER, June 3.—I have often heard people say of such and such a place that they are so lonely, and the women in particular have complained that they never see anybody, never go anywhere, and that they might as well be dead. But what would you think of this place for loneliness? Altogether, there are six of us—one lady, quiet and young, four employes, one away most of the time, or perhaps two or three away; often during the day all gone, and when night comes each has his special duty to perform and is out of sight, or is seen only for a moment. So the sun goes down over the mountains covered with grass to the top; other mountains with cedars on the north side, and one looks down the narrow valley which opens a little a mile or so to the north—looks along the wagon road where only one track has been made this year, as if some one were coming tired and ready for a warm supper, looks out through the gap in the range as if a four horse team might be discovered in a hurry to make the five or six miles before dark; but not a soul is seen, nothing moves, unless it be Indian ponies, a boy riding behind to seek a fresh range; and the sun shuts its long shadows by the desolute stockade and among the four Indian houses, where fire is cooking over a fire out doors.

If there were a neighbor five miles away, or ten or twenty miles, it would be quite cheerful, and one could ride over for a visit once a month and receive one as often, but it is sixty-five miles to the nearest house, where, by the way, no family is now living, the woman having gone East because it was so lonely. The lady here came two years ago; the one who left two weeks ago had been here four years, and never been out once; but she got a fashion paper once a week, and how she felt when she reached the railroad nobody will probably ever know.

### A SUMMER EVENING.

The summer sun is setting,
The sky is red in the west,
And over all reigns silence,
And a feeling of peace and rest.

The sultry day is over,
The light begins to fade,
The farmer's weary horses
Are standing in the shade.

The golden light of sunset
Shines on the corn fields round,
And the breeze, as it passes over,
Makes a sweet, rippling sound.

The range of distant mountains
Looks dark against the sky;
And right across the river,
A path of light doth lie.

I gazed till my eyes were dazzled,
At the slowly sinking sun,
Till the stars peeped out above me,
Telling the day was done.

—*From London Spectator.*

### COUNTERFEIT COIN.

**Two Millions of Spurious Money Supposed to be Afloat.**

[From the Scientific American.]

It would hardly be supposed that so large an amount as $2,000,000 in counterfeit silver and gold coin is now afloat in this country; but such, according to the estimate of treasury experts, is the fact, and, moreover, the total is constantly increasing. The spurious money passes through thousands of innocent hands, until finally it is caught in the meshes of the nets laid by the Secret Service, or is recognized by a lynx-eyed expert in some large bank. Then the unfortunate holder becomes the victim of the counterfeiter's skillful rascality.

In order to imitate a coin successfully—that is, so that it will deceive, not the general public, because probably most persons never take a second look at the coin they receive, provided its appearance seems right, but the clerk or cashier moderately well accustomed to handling money—the counterfeiter must regard execution, size and weight. The last is most important in gold coin, because the least current weight of the latter is established, whereas in silver a coin of light weight, so long as the reduction is not manifestly too great, will pass. The standard weights of gold coin are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $20 pc.—Sta'rd, | 516 grs.; | least curr'nt wt. | 513 42 |
| $10 " " | 258 " | " " | 256 71 |
| $5 " " | 129 " | " " | 128 35 |
| $2½ " " | 64 " | " " | 64 18 |

Any decrease in weight below the latter figures subjects the holder to a loss equivalent to the difference. This decrease may occur by wear, or, as is very often the case, through sundry nefarious processes, which, though not properly counterfeiting, nevertheless belong to that species of crime.

These operations are perhaps the most dangerous to the community, because as a rule the coin preserves its appearance, is apparently genuine under the acid test, and in fact, is genuine except in weight. It is impossible, for example, to tell whether a coin has been "sweated" or not without weighing it, and by sweating is meant the use of the coin as the anode in the electro-plating bath, the gold being abstracted from it and deposited on another surface. Of course a uniform quantity is removed from the entire surface, and the imprint retains its original sharpness. As much as two dollars worth of gold is sometimes taken from the double eagle in this way. A less scientific plan is one too commonly adopted by conscienceless jewelers, who, when they want a little gold, instead of buying the precious metal, purchase a twenty-dollar piece, file off with a dead-smooth file a sufficient quantity, rebumish the place, and pass off the coin at full value. The most extensive fraud perpetrated on gold coinage is splitting." The operator uses a finer saw to split the coin neatly in two. Then he gouges the gold out of the center until only a thin outside shell is left, and substitutes a silver and platinum alloy for the metal thus abstracted. The two parts are then joined with gold solder, and the edge is remilled. In this way gold to the value of $15 50 has been taken from a single piece. The operation, however, generally destroys the ring or tone of the coin, leaving it, besides, either too light or too thick. Another swindle is to bore into the edges. The holes whence the gold is taken are refilled with silver, covered with gold solder, and the edges are neatly finished; but the light weight reveals the theft. From $5 to $7,50 worth of gold has thus been taken from one coin, and the pieces of course have every appearance of being genuine. Real counterfeits—that is, coin wholly spurious because of base metal—are almost invariably below weight. An exception to this, however, exists in a $5 piece which is of the exact standard weight of 120 grains. It is composed of an alloy of gold and silver, and worth from $2,70 to $3,40. Its appearance and tone are excellent, but it is thicker than the gunine coin, and hence may be detected by the gauge. Still, it is one of the most dangerous counterfeits in existence.

A silver piece passes current so long as the imprint is not badly defaced or weight greatly reduced. A hole through the coin however condemns it. The low value of silver prevents any such proceedings as in the case of gold, as the amount which could safely be abstracted will not pay for the trouble of doing it. Consequently, all silver counterfeits are true imitations, and there is hardly a date of dollar, half-dollar or quarter which has not been copied with remarkable accuracy. The counterfeiter either makes a mould in plaster from the real coin, and casts from it, or he stamps his imitation in dies. As this last process is the same as in use in the mints, the counterfeits thus produced are more difficult to detect, because, besides being more accurately finished, the compression which the alloy receives brings it nearer to standard weight. A large number of counterfeit silver coins are made chiefly of type metal. A very dangerous half dollar is composed of silver, copper and zinc, and is worth about seventeen cents. It is from seven to ten grains too light. Spurious half-dollars have appeared which constantly deceive bank tellers and other experts, because they are of full weight. They are made of a compound similar to German silver, and are so well plated with genuine silver that the acid does not affect them. They are, however, too thick, and the guage, as usual, where the balance fails, shows the fact. Counterfeits of the quarter dollar, though very plenty, are less dangerous than those of larger pieces. They are composed of antimony, tin and lead, and are both too light and too thick, although they have a good ring. A peculiar composition has been employed, to which powdered glass is added to give a clear sound; but this is but a clumsy expedient, as the coin is far below proper weight, a fact easily appreciable by mere handling.

It is a difficult matter to lay down any general rules for detecting counterfeit coins, as it will be seen from the foregoing that the closest ocular inspection may be wholly at fault. In general the milling on the edge of the counterfeit coin is always poorly executed as compared with the genuine, but wear of the latter often renders the distinction difficult to draw. Another point worth remembering is that absence of clear tone in a coin is not necessarily proof of its falsity, because it may and does happen that a crack or flaw is made in the metal during the rolling, and this, just as in a bell, will of course destroy the vibrations, and make the sound dull and flat.

### COMMODORE PERRY.

**Some Errors About the Battle of Lake Erie Corrected.**

[Newport (R. I.) Letter to N. Y. Post.]

In a recent number of the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* there are some reminiscences of the battle of Lake Erie taken down by a reporter from the lips of a man by the name of John Rice, who, it is said, is the only man living who was with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. Rice is now nearly eighty-seven years of age, and among other statements he has settled the question, "Who killed Tecumseh?" averring that he saw Col. Johnson bring him down with his pistol. I will not question this part of Rice's narrative, but his memory certainly failed him when he said that Perry's boat, when it passed from the Lawrence to the Niagara, was rowed by only two men—Jacob Tool and Aleck Nellan. The boat was rowed by Barney McCiran, Benjamin Dring, James Jackson, John Brown and ——— Fowler—men whose names have been preserved by Commodore Perry's family. Rice also says that Commodore Perry, when a shot crashed through his boat, pulled off his coat and stuffed it into the hole, to keep her from sinking. The round-tops of the enemy were filled with sharpshooters, and Commodore Perry, when he went into action, wore a round jacket, made of thin blue stuff, which prevented him from being distinguished from other men on the deck of the Lawrence. This jacket, a light garment, usually worn when off duty and in his cabin, has been preserved, and is now valued as an heirloom. But if it had been stuffed in a hole in the side of a boat that would have been the last of it, for no one would have thought of pulling it out when the boat reached the Niagara. The story probably grew out of a song once popular with sailors, in which there was this line:

"And he pulled off his coat and plugged up the boat."

Probably there was never greater excitement in Newport than when the news was received here of the victory on Lake Erie. The enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds, and all were anxious for the return of Commodore Perry, but he was detained on the lake by pressing duties, and it was not till November that he reached Newport. On his way from Erie he was everywhere received with demonstration of respect and love, the people seeking every opportunity to honor one who had accomplished so much with so slender means; schools were dismissed, towns were illuminated, and crowds thronged the route.

The letter that accompanied his commission when he was promoted after the battle reads as follows:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 13, 1813.

"Sir: I have received your letter of 16th ultimo.

"No one can doubt of the policy and justice of special promotions for signal services. The practice is perfectly established in the naval service of the United States, and without it all stimulus to noble deeds would be withheld.

"I have the pleasure to hand you herewith your commission as a captain in the navy of the United States, dated 10th of September, 1813.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"W. JONES."

### The Great Turf Event of the Year.

[From the Turf, Field and Farm.]

The match race of four-mile heats for $10,000 between the California mare Mollie McCarthy and the Kentucky champion Ten Broeck, at Louisville, on the Fourth of July, is exciting deeper and deeper interest as the last days of June begin to fade. The two flyers have never met, and as each is crowned with laurel and is attended by troops of friends, their first struggle for supremacy will stir the great rivers of sport, whose tributaries reach the near and remote corners of America. In his four-year-old form Ten Broeck dazzled the world with his brilliant achievements. His only defeat was at Lexington, by Aristides, in the fastest race ever run at the distance, 2⅝ miles in 3:43½. Among his triumphs in the spring were the Louisville Cup and the Galt House Plate. In the autumn of 1876 he ran three miles at Louisville in 5:20¾, and four miles in 7:15¾, both being the fastest races on record for the distances named. He went into winter quarters with a world-wide reputation. In the spring of 1877, at Louisville, he ran a mile in 1:39¾ and two miles in 3:27½. The California mare defeated everything on the Pacific Slope, after which she looked about for new worlds to conquer. She has started thirteen times and never lost a race.

### American Carpets.

Our production of carpets is larger than that of any other country in the world. In 1875 the value of the product was $32,376,168. In 1872 our importations of carpeting amounted to nearly $6,000,000; in 1877 they were only $674,911. In their report as to the character of American carpets, the Centennial judges said: "The proofs at the Exhibition of our attainments in this manufacture were observed with no little surprise. It was manifest, from the absence of rival foreign exhibitions, that in respect to the carpets of the cheaper and medium qualities, up to the two and three-ply ingrains, the competition is confined to our own manufacturers. Even rival English manufacturers generally admitted that in the production of Jacquard Brussels, tapestries and Wiltons, and narrow Axminsters, we have nothing to learn from them either in design or fabrication.

It is worth remarking in this connection that when American inventors undertook the task of devising carpet-weaving machinery, the work was all done on hand looms by men. Now women and boys do all the manual labor. In 1844 a man with a helper could weave not more than seven yards of Brussels carpet in a day. Now a girl will weave fifty yards in that time.—*Scientific American.*

### Visiting Mr. Vernon.

[Washington Letter.]

On Saturday the President and Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Fullerton, niece of the former, went down to Mount Vernon and remained until Monday. Mrs. Halstead, the Vice-Regent for New Jersey, had invited them to pass Sunday at the former home of Washington, and promised that service should be held on that day at the historic "Polick Church," distant from Mount Vernon only six miles. They left the city late in the afternoon on the Government vessel used by the officers at Fort Foote, where one of Mrs. Hayes' cousins and her husband, Major Breckinridge, are stationed. The President and Mrs. Hayes occupied, both nights, the New Jersey room in the Mount Vernon mansion. On Sunday they attended service at the Polick Church. They also visited the late Major Lewis' farm, occupied by Mr. Mason, and the President was there greeted by the latter, who said: "I did not vote for you, but I am very glad you are President." They were shown all the beauties of the Mount Vernon estate and were shown from a high point the extensive domain once owned by Washington. They were highly gratified by their visit.

# Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR ..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE ..... E. A. MYERS.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STERET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 6, 1878.


### DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. F. McKENNA, Allegheny City.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANDEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
N. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM McGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

### FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

**The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.**

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of polilitical spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

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| SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION | 50c |
| Clubs of 10 for 40c | $4 00 |
| Clubs of 20 for 35c | 7 00 |
| Clubs of 30 for 33c | 9 90 |
| Clubs of 40 for 30c | 12 00 |
| Clubs of 50 and upwards 25c | 12 50 |
| Clubs of 100 and upwards 20c | 20 00 |

As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

### THE GRANT MOVEMENT.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* sounds its bugle for GRANT as the Republican candidate for 1880, and in a column editorial pushes his claims for a third term. The GRANT movement is undoubtedly growing in strength; it has a compact organization, plenty of money, the machine politicians at outs with HAYES, and so is making itself felt at this early day in Conventions of the party. It is worked up with the same system as the "send-off" to Europe in loyal Philadelphia, his voyaging abroad, hob-nobbing with royalty, and general dead-heading. The enthusiasm of his reception, for the most part, is an article of New York *Herald* manufacture, but it answers the purpose. His canvass for the nomination is said to be under the control mainly of Boss SHEPPARD of Washington, who has his agents traversing the country and manufacturing public opinion. ROBESON, BELKNAP, BABCOCK, the CAMERONS, MACKEY, CONKLING, BLAINE, old ZACH and BILL CHANDLER, DELANO, JAY GOULD, the Western Whisky Rings, all the carpet-baggers left at the South, and most of the Federal office-holders at the North are in the movement, and so far as controlling the Republican organization goes—we do not say the Republican voters—the combination is a strong one, and will probably succeed in its purposes. The stage managers are even now arranging for a series of receptions on GRANT's return, which are to be distinguished by dazzling dramatic effects. Of course all this is manufactured to order. Given, money and shrewd direction, and enthusiasm is very easily produced in American cities, no matter whether the provocations are the legs of a dancer, the high notes of a *prima donna*, or a resurrected political dead beat, like the gifted ULYSSES.

The fact is GRANT appears to be about the only man available as a candidate that the Republicans can lay hands on, so fragmentary and discordant has their party become as one of the results of the Presidential fraud. It is divided by irreconcilable feuds and the jealousies of leaders, and the one hope of any sort of concentration lies in the candidacy of GRANT, the revival of the bloody shirt, and a scare about the Commune. The jobbers who possessed the Government under GRANT, and scandalized and burlesqued every principle of honest or decent administration, see in him their only hope of a return to power and plunder, and will make a tremendous effort, the outgrowth of selfishness and rapacity, to nominate and elect him.

We have our own views of what GRANT's strength will be, before the American people, in a free and honest election, and therefore we have no objections to urge to his nomination, but would rather welcome it. We want a fair and square contest between the third term and military dictator idea, and the Democratic principle of constitutional government. It is time the question was definitely settled whether we require a President "strong" enough to override the Constitution and the laws, and convert the Government into a corrupt personal belonging, or a chief magistrate who will hold office as a great public trust, and yield the same obedience to the Constitution and laws that is required of the humblest citizen. Let the issue be tried in the candidacy of General GRANT.

### IMPORTANT TO MONEY LENDERS.

We have had controversies in this State, as to the effect of a failure to comply with the constitional formalities in passing a law through the Legislature, and if we mistake not, it has been held that, once the executive authority promulgates a law, all legislative inquiry into proceedings is estopped. There is an important law, now on the statute book, extending the powers of a corporation, which, it has been proved beyond controversy, never passed one branch of the Legislature, yet was smuggled to the Governor and approved by him. The Supreme Court decided evidence could not be produced on this point, and that the promulgation of the pretended law by the Executive stamped it with legality; the Courts could not go behind his signature. In an important case in Arkansas, before the Supreme Court last week, a contrary view received judicial approval. The Court decided that the $3,000,000 of levee bonds of the State were illegal and void, on the grounds that the bill providing for their issue did not pass the lower House of the Legislature in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. There was an undisputed majority in favor of the bill, but the clerk omitted to enter the names of the members voting in the negative at large upon the journal. This the Court decided was a fatal omission and the bonds are therefore void. Here is a fact of which the general public could not ordinarily have knowledge one way or another; yet this fact absolves the State from dealing honorably with men whose money it has obtained on these obligations. Henceforth nobody will lend money in such circumstances without a chance to see the journal of the Legislature. There may be one good resul from the decision—it will render it difficult, if not impossible, for the State to contract further debts.

### GRANT IN A CORNER.

General GRANT, in denying the statement of General RICHARD TAYLOR, made in the *North American Review*, that he (GRANT) assented to the overland route to Richmond, although it would cost the country 100,000 men, because it would not do for political reasons to fall back on MCCLELLAN's plan of an advance by the James River, dragged the name of GIDEON WELLES into the controversy, and vented on him all the spleen and ill nature at his command. GRANT picked up the idea, from a careless reading of the last paper contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*, by Mr. WELLES, that he had indorsed General TAYLOR's statement, while the fact was Mr. WELLES expressed his strong disbelief in it. He prefaced his contradiction by a courteous recognition of the good faith of General TAYLOR, and it would seem that GRANT hit upon his introductory phrase and skipped the rest of the paragraph. He thus blundered into the false impression that Mr. WELLES undertook to corroborate General TAYLOR, when he had in fact contradicted him. This mistake caused GRANT to make an impetuous and acrimonious assault on Mr. WELLES, who was then in his grave. He accused him of political treachery, rebellious sympathies, greed for the emoluments of office (a queer charge from GRANT), bad faith to LINCOLN and his cabinet associates, etc.

Although Mr. WELLES is dead, his son, Mr. EDGAR T. WELLES, in the New York *Herald* of Monday, vindicates his father's memory, and takes the hide from off ULYSSES in a way that will possibly make that doughty villifier repent to his last day, the needless and inexcusable assault he made on Mr. LINCOLN's Secretary of the Navy. After pinning GRANT in half a dozen falsehoods, the younger WELLES very appropriately takes up GRANT's bad faith to President JOHNSON, when he assumed the duties of the War Office *ad interim* on STANTON's dismissal. This has a direct bearing on the character of GRANT for veracity, and comes into the discussion pertinently, because BADEAU, GRANT's chosen biographical toady, in mixing in the controversy about the DICK TAYLOR sensation, had delared that his chief "had repeatedly refused to accept STANTON's place, and was only induced to take it, in order to prevent the appointment of some one obnoxious to the country." Mr. WELLES meets this by extracts from his father's diary, written at the time, which also throw light on the way GRANT was convicted of falsehood in the presence of JOHNSON's Cabinet. We make these extracts from the dead Secretary's diary, as printed in the New York *Herald*:

"1867.—August 11, Sunday.—Saw the President this P. M. He tells me he has seen General Grant and had a pleasant, social and friendly intercourse. They had come to a mutual understanding. The President wished to know if there was any alineation or substantial difference between them. Grant replied there was not, except that he had not last fall concurred in the President's opposition to the constitutional amendment. The President assured him that Stanton must leave the War Department, and he desired him, *ad interim*, to discharge the duties. Grant said if Stanton's removal was decided upon he had nothing further to say on that point. As regarded himself, he always obeyed orders. He seemed pleased with the proposed arrangement and withdrew.

"1867—Monday, August 12.—The President showed me the letters which he had prepared to Stanton and also to Grant. * * * * * *

Later in the day—"The President handed me Stanton's letter. He is furious, blustering, denying the President's authority to act without the consent of the Senate; but as General Grant had accepted he withdrew with a protest.

"1867—Tuesday, August 13.—General Grant attended the Cabinet meeting. * * I can perceive that Grant is not at all displeased with his new position; on the contrary, there is self-satisfaction very obvious. Stanton is disappointed in him."

[It went on to October, when it was widely published that Grant would give up the office of Secretary of War to Stanton if the Senate should decline to assent to Stanton's removal. Secretary Welles then advised Mr. Johnson he should have "a frank and unreserved conversation with Grant," and learn the latter's purpose. The diary goes on:]

"October 19th, Saturday.—The President informs me that he called on General Grant in pursuance of my advice. He went to the War Department last Saturday, a week to-day, and consulted in a friendly way with Gen. Grant; told Grant he could not be ignorant of the schemes and threats that were made, and must be aware that it was his (the President's) duty to be prepared to vindicate the rights of the Executive and maintain the Constitution and resistinnovations and usurpations * * * He says Grant met him frankly; seemed to appreciate fully the question and the object of his inquiry; said he should expect to obey orders; that should he (Grant) change his mind he would advise the President in season, that he might have time to make arrangements. Under these declarations the President thought he might rely on Gen. Grant. He could, after this avowal, press the point no further. In this, I think, he was correct. Grant will make good his word and act, I have no doubt, in good faith. I so said to the President, and expressed my gratification that the interchange of views had taken place.

"1868—January 13, Monday.— * * * The President on Saturday was unwilling to believe that Grant was false and deceiving him.

"1868—January 14, Tuesday.—General Grant attended the Cabinet meeting to-day, but stated it was by special request of the President. The Senate had notified him last evening that the reasons for suspending Mr. Stanton were insufficient, and he had, therefore, gone early to the War Department, locked the doors and given the keys to the Adjutant General. Subsequently he had sent General Comstock to the President with a letter and a copy of the resolution of the Senate, and had received a request through General C., when he returned, to be present to-day, and had, therefore, come over; though he was now at the headquarters and considered himself relieved of the duties of Secretary. The President asked if this proceeding conformed to their previous understanding, &c. Gen Grant, without answering directly, said he had promised sometime ago that he would give the President notice before relinquishing the office, but that he had not then examined closely the second and fifth sections of the Tenure of Office bill. He was not willing to suffer five years' imprisonment and to pay $10,000 fine, but preferred to give up the office. The President asked why, when he had read these sections and come to the conclusion to leave, he had not informed him, as agreed, and remarked that he would undergo the whole imprisonment and fine himself which might be adjudged against Gen. Grant, and said he so told Grant on Saturday when he spoke of apprehensions. The General said he was not aware of the penalties in the Tenure of Office bill until he saw the discussion in the papers; did not know of them when he had his first talk with the President, and he came over on Saturday expressly to take up this subject; had spoken of these difficulties at that time and expected to see the President again on Monday, but he was busy with Gen. Sherman and had a good many little matters to attend to; he did not suppose the Senate intended to act so soon.

"Was not our understanding; did you not assure me some time ago, and again on Saturday, that if you did not hold on to the office yourself you would place it in my hands that I might select another?" said the President.

"'That,' said Grant, 'was my intention. I thought some satisfactory arrangement would be made to dispose of the subject. Mr. Johnson (Reverdy) and General Sherman spent a great deal of time with me on Sunday. Didn't Mr. Johnson come to see you?' I sent General Sherman yesterday after talking the matter over. Didn't you see Sherman?"

"The President said he saw each of them, but he did not see what the interview with either had to do with giving back into his hands the place agreeably to the understanding. 'Why did you give up the keys to Mr. Stanton and leave the department?'

"General Grant said he gave the key to the Adjutant General and sent word to the President by General Comstock.

"'Yes,' said the President, 'but that you know, was not our understanding.'

"Grant attempted some further apologies about being very busy, stammered, hesitated; said Sherman had taken up a great deal of his time, but he had intended to call on the President on Monday; asked to be excused, and left.

"This is, as near as I can recollect, the substance of the conversation as it occurred. I do not claim to give the precise words, though in many instances I probably have done so. My intention and wish is to do injustice to neither, but fairly present what took place and the remarks of both. I write this on the evening of Tuesday, the 14th, while the subject is fresh in my mind.

"The President was calm and dignified, though manifestly disappointed and displeased.

"General Grant was humble, hesitating, and he evidently felt that his position was equivocal and not to his credit.

"There was, I think, an impression on the minds of all present—there certainly was on mine—that a consciousness that he had acted with duplicity, not been faithful and true to the man who had confided and trusted him, oppressed General Grant. His manner, never very commanding, was almost abject, and he left the room with less respect, I apprehend, from those present than ever before.

"The President though disturbed and not wholly able to conceal his chagrin from those familiar with him, used no harsh expression nor committed anything approaching incivility, yet Grant felt the few words put to him and the cold and surprised disdain of the President in all their force.

"After Grant had left, the President remarked that it had been said that no man was to be blamed for having been once deceived, but if the same person a second time imposed upon him the fault and folly were his."

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THE moral sense of the *Chronicle* seems at last to be thawed out, for in commenting on the way the witness DENNIS was placed in the civil service, it says "the men who authorized him to be paid for doing nothing were equally guilty with him." That's right; reach out for the principals, and don't waste your ammunition on second class rogues. The principal in placing DENNIS in half a dozen offices where he was paid liberally for doing nothing was a certain R. B. HAYES, a professor of civil service reform. DENNIS was pressed on the attention of that functionary by NOYES, General LEW WALLACE, and BILL CHANDLER, as deserving something substantial for important services in Florida; the services as it turns out consisted on DENNIS being accessory to ballot-box frauds which gave the vote of the State to HAYES. Two letters of HAYES to SHERMAN have been produced ordering appointments for DENNIS. So the *Chronicle* will see he was the first great cause of the scandal it reprobates, and of course the epithets it has wasted on DENNIS, such as "dead beat," "scoundrel," and the like fit Mr. HAYES to a nicety. We have thought conscience would eventually triumph over party affiliation with the *Chronicle*, and that under our mild discipline, it would come to see things in their correct light. Its admission HAYES is as culpable as the rascally DENNIS, is evidence of solid conver sion.

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THE *Gazette's* specifications of GRANT's extraordinary achievements as a civil ruler, are curious. The first is his "Indian pdicy based on the principles of Christianity." It was profligate in expenditure, reeking with corruption, and cost more lives of settlers, soldiers and Indians, than the Indian policy of any previous administration. Next says the *Gazette:* "He favored civil service reform and *made it acceptable to his party.*" That's true as gospel. He lowered the standard of the civil service to the level of his personal adherents; bribery, jobbery and nepotism were its peculiar characteristics; defalcations, disgrace and whisky rings its results; and the Penitentiary, with the certainty of pardon its house of refuge. Let's have GRANT by all means.

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WE are afraid Judge FETTERMAN's Arbitration Committee will endeavor to touch the sensitive chord in the guileless and unsuspecting nature of our GUY, and attempt to withdraw him from the ragged and thorny path of politics. Impudent charlatans have displaced such men as our GUY long enough, and it is time we had an offering from the Republican ranks in the halls of legislation, able to grapple with the momentous questions agitating forty millions of people, working out the problem of self-government, having the incredulous eyes of all Europe directed to us. Let us solve the doubts of the Old World and stamp stability upon the new, by embracing the opportunity now offered in the person of our GUY. The great want of the hour in the councils of the nation, is a leader, a man of breadth, experience, statesmanship, and of such is he of whom we speak.

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THE Boston papers tells of an ugly accident the other day at Foxboro, which should be studied in connection with the approaching glorious Fourth and the gunpowdery proclivities of our people. The Boston *Journal* improves the occasion by saying:

The "bottom of the bore" of all old iron cannon is more or less "honey-combed" by the action of weather and use, while the bores of all guns which have been long in use have become so defective as to hold pieces of wadding which is fired by the previous discharge. Unless great care is taken in "sponging," which is seldom the case with those who fire salutes, the fire forced into these lodgments and defects in the gun is not extinguished by the sponge, which is often too small and not forced to the "bottom of the bore." When the charge is applied it ignites and the accident results. The greater part of the old iron cannon scattered about the country are defective, and the wonder is that accidents do not occur as often as they are used.

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GENERAL GRANT is very talkative abroad—saunters around in a leisurely way at Paris. He says DON CAMERON is very clever, not as a writer or speech-maker, but as a convincing talker in a quiet way off on a sofa. "There are men who make fine speeches," said the General, "but they don't change your opinions. Now, DON CAMERON talks to you in a reasonable way, according to business principles, and it's a pleasure to listen to him." In Harrisburg occasionally, legislators have found it a pleasure and profit, both, to hear DON CAMERON talk "in a reasonable way." There is eloquence in his greenbacks.

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UP to the 1st of June the British Parliament, whose session began on the 17th of January, had passed only nineteen public acts. Congress is vastly more prolific than this, and the Pennsylvania Legislature can do much better, if laws are gauged by quantity.

### EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE National debt during June took an unusual direction, and went up $2,140,381 15.

ELIZA PINKSTON was a martyr. We presume JOHN SHERMAN thinks now she is nothing but a dirty nigger wench. JOHN don't laugh so much about fooling BIGLER as he did.

THE retired list of the army having been increased from 300 to 400 by the Army Appropriation Bill an order will soon be issued retiring a large number of officers, including several field officers.

WADE HAMPTON, according to the South Carolina papers, will be unanimously nominated by the State Democratic Convention next August, and probably will be re-elected by the people without dissent.

GRANT is in Berlin investigating the military system of BISMARCK and VON MOLTKE It would be a handy thing to have about the White House, when he enters on his military dictatorship, and starts out to suppress all secret societies.

IT is somewhat encouraging that there was a falling off in failures in New York during June of 43 per cent., compared with May—that is 54 as against 95. The liabilities for May amounted to over five and a half millions, and for June to a million and a quarter less.

THE poor Republican party is so reduced in the number of its great men, that hungry eyes are wandering through foreign lands in search of HIRAM, the lover of whisky and the patron of thieves, to become their candidate for President for a third term. What an abject and humiliating confession to make.

IT seems quite unnecessary for those who smoke pipes and toby cigars, to stand on the front platform of our street cars during the summer season, when the doors and windows are open. They should take comfortable seats inside, as it would be less annoyance to passengers; in that case the draft would carry the smoke out of the windows. As it now is, the sickening fumes fill the car to the disgust of all inside. On the open cars, smokers take the rear seats without inconvenience to anybody. A little attention is desired by ladies, especially on the Oakland line.

THE Army Appropriation bill required department and division commanders to abandon their expensive and luxurious quarters in the high-priced hotels of the great cities where they are stationed, and take quarters in Government posts within the limits of their departments. General HANCOCK, in accordance with this law, has moved the headquarters of the military division of the Atlantic from New York city to one of the forts in the harbor. This is a very proper retrenchment. Besides that the big hotels were spoiling the youthful heroes.

MRS. JENKS made her farewell bow to the POTTER Committee yesterday, in the most graceful style. She first, however, contradicted three witnesses who testified that to their knowledge the material portion of her evidence was untrue. The question now is who to credit, the JENKS or the three masculine witnesses. BOULDS BAKER, a HAYES office-holder, who had something to do with the alleged Southern bargain to seat his Fraudulency, appeared and refused to testify. BUTLER suggests the screws be applied, as there is a law to reach recusant witnesses even when Congress is not in session.

THE Republican Congressional Committee remained long enough in Washington to complete arrangements for publishing and circulating campaign documents. The Government printing office has been enlisted in the work, and the army of clerks in the departments, besides responding to a levy for money, are to assist in advancing the cause by directing the documents over the country. We understand fifty thousand dollars were promptly paid over to the Treasurer of the fund for preliminary service, and HAYES has given instructions that every officeholder is expected to do his duty is this particular. Gather in the cash, boys. You will need it all.

THE *Gazette*, *Chronicle* and *Dispatch* desert that interesting female, protege of JOHN SHERMAN, Mistress ELIZA PINKSTON. They were wont to take a great deal of stock in ELIZA, and curdled the blood of their readers with the drama she played off on the visiting statesmen at New Orleans. But they don't deign the slightest reference to ELIZA's latest deliverance. Her confession that she was bribed and drilled in the agonizing part she played, by the HAYES party in Louisiana, does not elicit from our neighbors, the slightest mention.

WE are paying our debts and the interest on our bonds in Europe, with the fruits of our soil. Saturday's shipments of American produce from New York were extraordinary. One item is 50,000 boxes of cheese; another a quarter of a million bushels of grain, thousands of cases of canned goods, and tobacco, bacon, hops, cotton and sugar in great quantities. It is the Herculean Granger that is lifting us out of the slough of debt and hard times. Think of it; only four hundred millions bushels of wheat this year, and a cotton crop that promises five million of bales.

MR. HAYES has done an extensive business in pardoning criminals during the first year of his incumbency. He released two hundred and eighty-four from the penitentiaries between March, 1877, and May 1878. The first on the list hailed from Ohio, and he was set free five days after the inauguration. There were forty-eight pardons for embezzlement in the postal service, thirty for counterfeiting, and six for murder. Larceny, perjury, assaults, and violations of the Internal Revenue laws mostly cover the remainder. A fellow feeling induces HAYES to look with leniency on criminals of a lower grade.

### The Negro Created Before Adam.

Professor Winchell of the Syracuse University, has reprinted in pamphlet form, with the title, "Adamites and Pre-Adamites," an essay originally published in the *Northern Christian Advocate*, designed to show that the negro race was in existence on this globe long before the time of Adam He favors, also, reforming the popularly received chronology, and would place the creation described in Genesis 10,500 years before the birth of Abraham, or 14,378 years before the present era. At the same time he would bring down the stone and lake dwelling ages to within a period of not more than 6,000 years ago. In this way, he thinks, the Biblical record can be made to agree with the established facts of modern ethnological, philological and geological research. Some special interest attaches to his views, because the publication of them has led to his dismissal from the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., where, in addition to his Syracuse professorship, he held the chair of historical geology and zoology. In spite of his earnest protestation of orthodoxy, the President of the University insisted that he was an evolutionist, and an enemy of "the plan of redemption," and he had to go. The principal reason assigned by Dr. Winchell for believing that the negro is not descended from Adam is that the word Adam, signifying "red" or "ruddy," cannot have been intended to describe a negro, and it is impossible that the red Adam could have given rise, by any process of modification, to the negro. He refers to the monuments of Egypt and Assyria, in which the negro is depicted with the same peculiarities which he possesses at this day, and hence he argues that if the 2,000 years since those monuments were sculptured have produced no alteration of the negro type, it will not do to assume that the 4,000 years previous could have developed it from the white man. Moreover, the change from the white to the negro is a degradation, not an improvement, and this is contrary to the usual course of development of the human race, which is forward and not backward.

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THE Governor of Iowa pardoned a man who had been sentenced to the State prison for ten years, on the condition that he should, during the remainder of his term, abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; that he should exert himself for the support of his mother and sister; and that he should not be convicted during the term of the sentence of any violation of criminal law. The act of pardon provided that, as to the first and second of the conditions, the Governor was to be judge, and that, in the event of the violation of either, he should have the right to remand the prisoner to custody for the remainder of the term of his sentence. The prisoner accepted the conditions and was released Subsequently he fell into drunkenness, and the Governor ordered his return to State prison. The question as to the validity of this proceeding came before the Supreme Court of Iowa, and it was held by the Court that the Governor had the right to grant a conditional pardon, and upon the failure of the party to fulfil the conditions specified, to replace him in the position in which he would have been but for the pardon.

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THE favorable trade balance in our foreign trade for the last eleven months shows the remarkable increase of about ninety million dollars as compared with the eleven months of the year before, and amounted altogether to more than two hundred and forty-six millions of dollars, but it brought in no gold or silver, as during the asme time we expected about two million dollars more of specie than we imported. A large part of this balance is made up of the exports against which bills of exchange are drawn to settle foreign payments of interest on our various securities; we can get some good cheer from the statistics, because they show that the country is living well within its income, paying up promptly its foreign debts and making lusty efforts to put its surplus of manufactured products into foreign channels of trade.

### PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Republican Convention at Meadville nominated Col. S. A. Dick for Congress; Dr. W. B. Roberts of Titusville, for State Senate, and David Emery, D. V. Derrickson, Rev. H. D. Lawing and Paul Blackman for Assembly.

THE Greenbackers of Armstrong county have made the following nomiuations: Legislature, D. Lauson and P. Anderson; Prothonotary, J. Schaffer; Register and Recorder, M. N. Schall; Treasurer, A. D. Russel; Commissioners, T. G. Schoemaker and John C. Reed.

HON. A. B. LONGAKER has resigned the Judgeship of the Thirty-first judicial district and Hon. Edward Harvey, also a Democrat, has been appointed his successor. The resignation was handed to the Governor with the understanding that a Democrat should be selected in his place.

THE *Democratic Crusader* is the name of a campaign paper started in Lancaster by Messrs. Rauch & Wylie. The first number presents a neat appearance, is replete with political information and embellished with an excellent likeness of Gov. Dill. The *Crusader* will be furnished during the campaign at 75 cents.

JOHN G. HALL, Esq., of Elk county, and formerly a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, is presented by the Democracy of his county as a candidate for Senator in that district, composed of the counties of Elk, Forest, Cameron and Clarion. Mr. Hall is one of the brightest young Democrats in the State.

THE Cambria county Democrats have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Lucien J. Woodruff, John Fenlon; Register and Recorder, John G. Lake; Treasurer, Joseph Wertner; Commissioners, George Gurtey, John Campbell; Director of the Poor, Dr. Jesse Patterson; Congressional Conferees, John Blair, Robert L. Johnson, John Downey.

AUDITOR GENERAL SCHELL most emphatically and indignantly denies the statement of a Harrisburg paper that an understanding was made by himself and Colonel Noyes with Republican friends of Patterson to the effect that if the Bank Examiner and Superintendent of Public Grounds bills were dropped Mr. Patterson should not be disturbed in the possession of his office until the end of the year. Colonel Noyes also states that there was no agreement between him and Republican friends of Patterson, and that he certainly was not a party to anything that had the appearance of a bargain.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

KING ALFONSO is not yet twenty-one.

VASSAR turned out forty-two graduates.

VICTORIA has reigned forty years. She was crowned June 28, 1838.

AT the meeting of the Yale alumni, its oldest member, Seth Pierce, aged 93, spoke of his college days of 1806.

BUFFALO *Express*:—"Which, speaking of John Sherman, we don't believe there never wasn't no such letter."

SENATOR SHARON has a fortune of $20,000,000 to look after, and has to stay away from Congress and keep sober.

SETH GREEN has hatched out this season at Rogers' Island, on the upper Hudson, 3,500,000 shad and let them loose in the Hudson.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, of the Seventh district of North Carolina, has failed to secure a nomination for re-election to Congress.

MR. DE PEYSTER, in a recent address before the Historical Society, recalled the fact that $24 was the original amount paid by the Dutch for Manhattan Island.

THE returns of the Moffet liquor tax in Virginia for the year it has been in operation amount to $505,474 in comparison with $262,195 raised by liquor taxes the year before.

SHERIFF KENT, of New Hampshire, suggests that the old State Prison be turned into a State Work-house, and that every able-bodied tramp be detained there from one to two years.

MR. WILLIAM WERTENBAKER, librarian of the University of Virginia, is eighty years old, and is said to have held that post for fifty-two years, his commission having been signed by Thomas Jefferson.

SPURGEON replied to an American: "Oh, es, I have heard of your Robert Ingersoll. I should do nothing to convert him. He is a green watermelon. The more he abounds the sooner the public will turn from him."

EVERYBODY remembers the answer of the layman who was reprimanded by his pastor for swearing: "You pray and I swear, but we don't either of us mean anything by it." Isn't it a good deal so with party platforms?—*Boston Transcript.*

IN a temperance address at Concord, N. H., the other day James Fisk of Brattleboro, Vt., father of the late James Fisk, Jr., briefly alluded to the murder of his son by a "drunken assassin, who escaped the gallows through a drunken jury."

MR. STEWART L. WOODFORD, in a recent address before a literary society at Amherst, Mass. suggested that the tone of Congress might be elevated by adding to its number some members at large, to be voted for all over the country on a national ticket.

THE compensation of Postmasters of th fourth class was fixed by the Forty-fifth Congress at sixty per cent. of the first hundred dollars' worth of stamps *canceled* at their offices in each quarter, fifty per cent. on the next $300, and forty per cent. on all in excess of $400.

IT is announced in the annual Yale College statement that the real estate of Timothy Dwight Porter, on Lexington avenue, which he conveyed to the college, will ultimately yield the college between $59,000 and $100,000. At first the value of the estate was estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

AT Paris, Ky., on Saturday afternoon, a distressing accident occurred, resulting in the death of Miss Anna, daughter of Colonel R. S. Morrow, of this city. She was arranging her brother's room, and in handling a gun it went off, the charge taking effect in her left side, near the heart, killing her instantly.

THE Old Catholic Synod at Bonn has decided, by 75 votes against 22, that the prohibition of the Canon law of the marriage of ecclesiastics above the rank of Sub-Deacon does not constitute, in the case of Old Catholics, either an obstacle to the marriage of ecclesiastics or to the care of souls by married ecclesiastics.

DEACON H. E. BOSTWICK, for a dozen years superintendent of the First Congregational Sunday-school of Detroit, and for ten years the beloved deacon of that Church, has been detected as an embezzler, and left the city. He was the head of a great number of clerks in the employ of Freedman Brothers, the great dry-goods firm.

LILLIE MAY STILES, aged five years, whose father cut her throat while she was asleep last Thursday, in Philadelphia was buried from the Morgue, around which a large crowd of people gathered. Her mother, who was shot by the father, is getting better, and the father, who cut his own throat is also improving.

FREDERICK HASSE graduated at the head of his class in a German university in 1870. He was heir to $80,000, and his prospect of a successful career could hardly have been brighter. A few days ago he died in St. Louis, where he had for a year been a porter in a medical college. An appetite for opium killed him.

COLONEL MARCUS A. RENO, Seventh cavalry, has been ordered by the War Department to proceed immediately to St. Paul, Minnesota, and report to General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, with a view to an investigation of his alleged misconduct and cowardice at the battle of the Little Big Horn River, June 25, 1876.

THE Grand Jury at Chicaco, has found a true bill against Ex-Postmaster McArthur for malfeasance in office. Why the defendant should be indicted by the county Grand Jury is puzzling the best legal minds. The offense was against the United States, and the proceedings are generally considered to be of no account unless it be to draw the public mind to the subject, and thus compel the proper authorities to prosecute McArthur.

THE Vanceburg (Ky.,) *Courier* says there is a rich old bachelor, by the name of Shaw, who lives on a five hundred-acre farm in Lewis County, dresses like a monk of the thirteenth century, and devotes his whole time, talent and fortune to flowers and tropical fruits. His farm is surrounded by a high fence, without gate or bars for ingress or egress. His house is completely covered with rare vines; he has fig-trees twenty years old and flowers by the acre. He never derives a cent from his outlay of money and labor, but delights in "multiplying curious growths and combining nature and art in wonderful forms. He calls his large colony of bees his children, and the birds that feed from his table his little angels. The birds follow him through the walks and take the berries from his hand."

# Startling Developments!

## E. L. Weber Makes a Clean Breast of It.

### His Brother Receives "the Letter of Assurance" Direct from Sherman.

### Mrs. Jenks in no Way Connected with its Authorship.

### Weber Finds the Letter in a Shoe Box and Destroys It.

### East and West Feliciana Certainly Went Democratic.

### Kellogg's Lamentations, "We Are, After All, Beaten."

### A Significant Letter Written for Political Effect.

### The Murder of D. A. W. not a Political One.

### The Stories of Intimidation all Bosh.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Potter Committee resumed its session to-day.

Boulds Baker, the Texas gentleman who sent a lengthy telegram to President Hayes suggesting the appointment of a southern conservative to a Cabinet position, appeared before the Committee and declined to either be sworn or to answer any questions propounded to him. The Chairman stated that as the Committee had no power to compel a witness to testify during the recess of Congress he would discharge him from further attendance. Pending the consideration of his case by the Committee, Representative Foster inquired regarding the published statement of General Butler that a certain well remembered speech by Foster had been prepared by a prominent Southern Democrat.

General Butler assured Mr. Foster that he labored under a misapprehension.

Mr. Foster was also assured that there was no intention to call him as a witness.

MRS. JENKS AGAIN.

Mrs. Jenks re-appeared, and retired after testifying that she had a brother named Adolph Murdoch, formerly United States Mail Agent, and recently appointed in the New Orleans Custom House, but she had not been officially advised of the appointment which he should have had long ago. She had sought his appointment, but was unsuccessful.

She also submitted the letters already referred to, which were filed.

Mrs. A. D. Jenks was recalled and testified she had not seen Secretary Sherman since she had been in Washington in attendance on the committee.

The Chairman showed the witness a paper and asked her if it was in the handwriting of the person who made the first draft of the so-called Sherman letter in Parlor P as testified to heretofore.

A.—I think not.

In answer to questions by Mr. Cox, the witness stated that at the time of the election, Anderson had refused to return to East Feliciana parish to act as supervisor unless he was assured of protection of Democrats, and the witness called on Mr. Patton, Chairman of the Democratic Committee in New Orleans and made arrangements satisfactory to Anderson, and he then returned there. He got a guard, and a special train was sent for him to Port Hudson.

WHAT A PRINTER KNOWS.

Joseph L. Pearson, a printer of Washington, was called and identified the printed copies made by him of certificates in the Louisiana case, stating that the originals of the same were brought to his office to be printed by James H. McKenny, of the Electoral Committee.

B. NOT TO LET B. B. OFF SO EASILY.

Mr. Butler said that at the proper time he would call the attention of the committee and of Mr. Boulds Baker, the recusant witness, to certain provisions of law covering his refusal to testify. He stated there was ample remedy and punishment under the law for such cases whether Congress was or was not in session.

MRS. JENKS' FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Mrs. Jenks obtained permission to make the following statement:

In regard to testimony given before the Committee by a reporter of the Baltimore *Gazette*, pretending to relate to a conversation he heard between Anderson and myself, I desire to say it is a mistake on his part. I never used such language he describes. I never acted as a matador in a Spanish bull fight or said anything about Louisiana matters affecting Secretary Sherman, "Like a red rag shown to a bull." I also wish to deny as untrue what Mr. Glasscock testified to, that I would "make it hot" for Secretary Sherman. Nobody ever heard me make any such statement. I don't use such language. As to Mr. Haley, I never had but one interview with him and that was in the presence of Mr. Sypher. I deny what he states in toto.

In taking leave of you, gentlemen of the committee, permit me to thank you for your unvarying courtesy towards me. All of you. Am I discharged?

The Chairman—You are discharged.

The committee went into secret session, and shortly afterwards adjourned until Tuesday.

The committee will to-morrow or Wednesday adjourn until Monday next.

THE CASE OF THE RECUSANT WITNESS.

The Committee, in executive session, decided to refer the case of Boulds Baker, the recusant witness, to the United States District Attorney here for his decision as to how the Committee should act in the case.

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WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Potter Committee to-day re-called Thomas C. Anderson, who testified that he did not see any one sign the certificates of the electoral vote while in the Governor's office at New Orleans; that Mrs. Jenks, pleading the poverty of her mother, asked him to appoint her brother, A. R. Murdock, to a place in the Custom House. Witness promised to do something for him this month, but has not yet. Murdock has had a letter from Senator Kellogg for some time, requesting the witness to do something for him.

E. L. WEBER'S REVELATIONS.

Emile L. Weber, brother of Daniel Weber, was sworn. Desiring to read a statement of his connection with the Republican party, Mr. Cox objected to the statement being read as part of the testimony, and Weber retired for the present. A secret session followed.

NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF INTIMIDATION.

When the doors were reopened Emile Weber was recalled, and was given permission to read his statement, provided he would swear to the facts contained. The statement was read, and set forth that he had no personal knowledge that Democratic intimidation had existed in the parishes of East and West Feliciana. His brother, Dan Weber, and James E. Anderson had informed him the two parishes had gone fairly Democratic.

A TERRIBLE PRESSURE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON HIS BROTHER.

Great influence was brought to bear upon his brother to make his protest, and he had been approached very frequently to use his influence with his brother to effect the signing of the protest. He saw Anderson sign the protest, and saw blanks therein. After Anderson had left, Judge Campbell attached a jurat to the paper. It was not sworn to by Anderson. It was a notorious fact in the Custom House that Kellogg, Packard and others were pressing Anderson and Weber to make their respective protests. John Sherman was spokesman of the visiting statesman, and he (Weber) knew that Sherman had given his brother assurances which caused him to allow his protest to stand after it had been made. Weber had, in conversation with Sherman, explained to him that his brother thought his parish had gone Democratic, and he was disposed to take back his protest, whereupon Sherman assured him his brother would be cared for, and requested that he send his brother to him.

THE WITNESS SEES SHERMAN'S LETTER.

His brother, on the day he received it, showed him the letter of assurance, and said he had received "it direct from Sherman." Weber was familiar with the handwriting of Sherman, and was satisfied that the letter was written by that gentleman in 1877. The Sherman letter was a subject of mortification to Weber's family, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Daniel Weber, had endeavored to find it among the papers of her husband, which were packed away in two trunks and a large shoe box. Late in the summer of 1877 he (witness) had made a search for the letter and had found it in a shoe box and destroyed it forthwith. Mrs. Jenks had been in no way connected with the authorship of the Sherman letter.

KELLOGG'S LAMENTABLE EXCLAMATION.

About the 27th of November, it was discovered that only six of Hayes' electors could be saved, and Kellogg that day remarked to me, "*We are, after all, beaten.*" In regard to the agreement between James E. Anderson, and D. E. Weber, I here state that I personally know that such an agreement was entered into and was substantially the same as has been presented. My brother was murdered March 7th.

In an issue of the *Ledger*, of which he was editor previous to his death, he threatened to publish certain letters and a statement emanating from the State Auditor's office, and that is supposed to have supplied the immediate cause of his death, and to that extent might suggest its authors. While I think this threat the immediate cause of his assassination, I do not believe it would have occurred if he had not made the protest which deprived the people of their votes, and thus placed himself in such a position that his personal enemies were encouraged to make this murderous assault.

DENIES THE STORY OF INTIMIDATION

In the Sherman report appears a purportee affidavit from me as United States Supervisor containing a somewhat sweeping allegation of intimidation in the parish of West Feliciana. I declined when requested to make affidavit on this subject. This paper was subsequently prepared by L. B. Jenks, and without reading or examining, I signed it. I performed no duties as United States Supervisor, and should not have signed the paper if I had previously read it. I did not swear to it, but the jurat was attached by the Commissioner as a matter of form merely. I have no defence to make for my action, except to say that it was done without deliberation.

THE SHERMAN LETTER.

Mrs. Jenks visited my sister-in-law in the summer of 1877, and urged her to hunt for the Sherman letter. Mrs. Weber declined to do so, or to give her any information whatever. About the 27th of May, she brought a letter from General Sheldon, offering to pay Mrs. Weber's expenses to New Orleans and Washington, in connection with the Sherman letter, and threatening, in case she did not come, to have her arrested and forced to go. Mrs. Jenks and her husband have always called the paper the Sherman letter. Tom Jenks, in fact, has claimed that his association and co-operation with Anderson was such as to give him an equitable right to some of the benefits that were supposed to be embraced in it. I have never heard it intimated, until she gave her testimony, that Mrs. Jenks was in any way connected with the authorship of the letter. I have not nor has any member of my family sought to use this letter as a means of obtaining office. I saw the members of the McVeagh Commission in New Orleans and was informed that money had been used to secure the abandonment of the Packard Legislature by certain members thereof. I could tell something of the amounts paid in certain cases, but could not say who disbursed the money or who supplied it. I had two conversations with Gen. Hawley relative to the recognition of the Packard Government by the Administration, and he said that the President could not and would not recognize it. He conveyed the idea to my mind distinctly that the recognition of Nicholls and the abandonment of Packard was a foregone conclusion, and that this question had been determined by the Administration before the Commission left Washington.

A letter was here shown Weber which he identified as having been written by himself. He then said: "Gentlemen of the Committee, I object to the consideration of this letter or its publication as any part of the record. If it is published, it will place me in a very false position with people down there, and I ask the committee to refuse to allow it to be read for that reason. The statement I have made in there is not in accordance with the facts. I would like to say a word or two more about this matter; that, at the time I wrote this letter, what I wrote was given to me as facts, but since then I have ascertained that I was misinformed, and therefore misstated the case at that time."

The chairman and other members of the committee, after looking at the letter, decided it was proper it should be read, and Mr. Cox read it to the committee.

It is as follows:

TEXT OF LETTER RELATIVE TO THE KILLING OF D. A. W.

STATE SENATE, NEW ORLEANS, March 24, 1877.

*To J. H. Weber, Esq.:*

DEAR COUSIN—Your favor of the 17th instant was received only to day. In answer thereto, I am sorry to say that though I had heard my brother, D. A. Weber, casually speak of a cousin living in St. Louis, he never gave me any definite understanding concerning him. This is the only reason I can give you for not writing to you sooner. The *Times* you refer to has not yet reached me. I should certainly be pleased to have the opportunity to reply to any erroneous statement made concerning the unprovoked and dastardly murder of D. A. I have mailed to your address to-day a copy of the New Orleans *Republican*, containing a correct and uncontradicted statement of the brutal outrage. I also forward to your address in writing and in a separate envelop the same statement which you can use for publication in any paper. I vouch for the correctness of the same. I intended before this to have written another statement giving more particulars concerning the affair, but have not really had time to do so. The assassins of D. A., are a large as yet officiasing in the capacity of Nicholls officers in the parish. He lived in West Feliciana, and Republicans, with terror imprinted on their faces, whisper to each other, "Who will be next."

We desire no new election in Louisiana. We desire and demand the recognition of the legal and lawful Packard Government from which Mr. Hayes derived his title to the office of Chief Magistrate of this nation. We demand it not only as a just right to which we are entitled, but we desire it and demand it that we may have a government founded upon law and order, wherein all men, without regard to nationality or color, may enjoy the same rights of civilization without fear or favor, under a government at this time in this State administered by Nicholls and his bands of assassins, and founded upon blood. There is not and never will be any security for life and property. D. A leaves a wife and three little babies, the oldest only three years of age. This alone would have been enough to have spared his life had not the brutes been thirsty for the blood of the innocent and defenceless Republicans. I had advised him to stay away from the parish until our difficulties were finally adjusted, but he preferred to remain home in the bosom of his family whom he cherished and adored. His unfortunate fate seems to have been apprehended, as you will notice in his letter written to Senator McMillan of Minnesota, three days before he was murdered, and published in the same New Orleans *Republican* I send you.

Our situation in the North cannot be understood or I am sure the people would not tolerate the state of affairs which actually exists here. One by one our white and colored Republicans are murdered here by daylight and always by parties unknown. We have endured more than our share of wrong outrage, and unless the general Government come to our rescue, we must either suffer the fate of D. A., or leave the State. This is a threat made against us publicly and without fear. My wife and babies have moved from St. Francisville to Donaldsonville. I have also been obliged for security's sake to move to the same place. We have abandoned all our property and left it at the mercy of the brutes. If Packard is Governor and I have no doubt of it, he will in due time have the assassins of my brother arrested and punished. If Nicholls become Governor, and an attempt on our part to arrest and convict the murderers is made, we will, beyond any doubt, suffer death. I have written this in haste. In my next, I will give you more details concerning D. A's death. With the best I am, yours,

(Signed) E. L. WEBER.

STATEMENTS OF THE ABOVE LETTER MADE FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.

After the reading of the letter Mr. Cox examined the witness in regard to various statements contained therein, and witness replied that all statements were vouched for by him at the time from the information he had received, and he then believed them to be true, but he had since learnt that he had been misinformed. He now pronounced the statements contained therein to be false. He subsequently stated that the statements were made for political effect in that he supposed the person to whom the letter was addressed was going to have it published, and it would create a feeling in the north in favor of the Packard Government.

The witness was questioned closely in relation to each clause of his letters, and made the same response to all the statements therein contained, pronouncing them all false and written for political effect.

INTIMIDATIONS, THE REPUBLICANS STOCK IN TRADE.

The witness said he wrote a similar letter to Gov. Kellogg, and that the writing of such letters was the stock in trade of the Packard people, to get up a feeling in regard to outrages in the South, in order to get the Administration against the Nicholls Government.

THE MURDER OF WEBER NOT A POLITICAL ONE.

The witness read a statement, giving details of his brother's death, in which he said the murder was not done by political enemies, but by personal ones.

The witness continues: I saw Secretary Sherman write in the New Orleans Custom House once or twice and I have seen his autograph in an album.

SEES SHERMAN WRITE THAT FAMOUS LETTER.

Weber here desired to read a written statement upon this point, which he said he had prepared four or five days ago anticipating this subject would be inquired into by the committee. He was not allowed to read it, however, and went on to say: I remember of seeing Mr. Sherman write in the Custom House either the 15th or 16th of November. Garfield, Hale, Stoughton, Sherman and others were sitting in different groups at tables in the Collector's rooms in the Custom House. I was right in with them. I was going in and out all the time. I went, talked with Secretary Sherman, and read the writing he was making. All Republican witnesses were taken in there to them, and was in there they had conferences and talked together. While I was there, I saw Mr. Sherman write very distinctly. I looked at him a minute or two. On that occasion he told me to go and get my brother, D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson. The statement contained in my written answer that I saw Secretary Sherman write and knew his handwriting is based on these occurrences that I have related.

Without concluding the examination of the witness, the Committee went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned till Wednesday.

THE COMMITTEE TO ADJOURN TO-DAY UNTIL THE 11TH INST.

The witness Weber will be further examined to-morrow by the Potter Committee on some of the main points of his testimony and the Committee will adjourn until the 11th instant. As it is not desirable to keep Weber waiting in this city in the meanwhile, it was the understanding to-day that his examination should be completed in New Orleans. It is reported to-night that after a short session next week the Committee will probably adjourn until September.

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## IN NEW ORLEANS.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY ELICITED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—The Sub-Committee resumed its session this morning.

Mr. Charles Hill was examined by Mr. Stenger and testified that he took the second returns to Washington at the instance of Kellogg; that the returns were not signed by all the electors when he went for them to the State House. Mr Brewster came in and dined while he was there. Governor Kellogg took the papers into his office and signed himself as an elector.

Sherman was present when I delivered the returns to Ferry. Mr. Sherman told witness the party would stand by us.

Wm. H. Seymour was sworn: In answer to questions by Mr. Blackburn, witness stated he was Commissioner of Deeds. Knew Thos. H. Jenks. He held an office in Feliciana. When giving testimony in Washington before the Potter Committee, the witness spoke of affixing the jurat to two certificates and thought he would recognize the document if he were to see it.

Mr. Blackburn drew from his pocket a paper, and handing it to the witness said: "See if you recognize that." The witness, examining the jurat said: "I recognize these as my seal and signature. I saw Mr. Jenks sign the jurat. The affidavit appears to be in the handwriting of J. E. Anderson. The affidavit was read as follows:

TEXT OF THE AFFIDAVIT.

Be it known, that on this, the 11th day of May, 1877, personally appeared before me, William H. Seymour, a notary public in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, Thomas H. Jenks, who, being duly sworn, deposed and says: that, during the 9th of August, 1876, he was commissioned as Deputy United States Marshal for the parish of East Feliciana by J. R. G. Pitkin, United States Marshal for the District of Louisiana. That, previous to his departure for said parish of East Feliciana, J. C. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration, returned from said parish and gave his resignation to William P. Kellogg, the Governor of this State, and he further states that he has knowledge of the fact that said Wm. P. Kellogg refused to accept such resignation, believing that said Anderson would not return to said parish, although he ostensibly desired to do so, and he further states that it is known to him personally that said Kellogg and other Republican leaders did not desire the return of said Anderson to his parish or the appointment of any other person in his stead, the object being to hold no election in said parish, and that said Kellogg and others induced one D. B. Jenks to watch said Anderson and prevent his return after he had promised several citizens of said parish to do so, and affiant further avers that both himself and said Anderson were in said parish on the day of the election, viz., November seventh, 1876, and the said election was conducted under their supervision and was the most peaceable and fair one ever witnessed by him (the affiant), and he further states that the said Anderson made no protest against the returns from said parish owing to the above mentioned facts; and that, after the return of himself and the said Anderson to the city of New Orleans, it was shown them that the election of Hayes and Wheeler depended upon the electoral vote of Louisiana; that, in consideration of this fact and in order to secure the election of said Hayes, said Anderson signed in the presence of affiant a protest partly in blank, said blank being afterwards filled out by parties unknown; that both he and said Anderson would not have signed any protest for said parish, had it not been necessary to throw out said parishes in order to secure the election of said Hayes and Wheeler.

(Signed) THOS. H. JENKS.

Signed and sworn to before me this eleventh day of May, 1877.

(Signed) WM. H. SEYMOUR, Notary Public.

After reading the above, the committee adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

COPIES OF CERTIFICATES OF ELECTORS PRODUCED.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—John D. Vonshire, Clerk of the United States District Court, was sworn. The witness produced three sealed envelopes, said to contain copies of certificates of electors, etc., which are signed in triplicate, the law requiring one set to be filed in the District Court, one to be forwarded by mail, the other by messenger to the President of the Senate. The witness stated that the envelopes had been kept in a safe since they were deposited. Had not been withdrawn, though application for withdrawal of the first set filed by Republicans had been made to Judge Billings. The witness was present, but there were so many persons in the office at the time he could not state who made application for withdrawal, but heard the Judge refuse to allow withdrawal.

After examining the envelopes, the committee required the witness to open them They contained:

1st. The first set of papers sent to Washington by Republican electors.

2nd. Those sent by Conservative electors.

3d. Those sent by Republicans in place of the first, which were found defective. In this certificates were for President and Vice President together instead of for each. It is claimed by Democrats that the last set of returns by Republicans are not genuine.

The committee took charge of the documents.

SECRETARY OF STATE STRONG TESTIFIES.

W. A. Strong, Secretary of State, was sworn by order of the committee. He produced all protests filed in his office that were before the Returning Board relating to the election of November, 1876. There were no protests by Packard or Kellogg, or their attorneys. Large numbers of affidavits were made before T. A. Wolfley, Clerk of the Circuit Court, in this city, and bear date later than ten days after the election. Mr. Strong read the names to each affidavit, before whom attested, dates, etc., and delivered them to the committee.

After getting through with the documents, he stated that the protests of Packard and Kellogg upon which a large number of votes thrown out by the Returning Board could not be found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reed—The witness only knew from hearsay that there had been protests by Packard and Kellogg. Many of the protests produced by the Secretary of State purport to be copies of originals.

Commissioner Woolley has been summoned, and will appear to-morrow, the object of the Committee being to trace up the original papers.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE LYON.

Judge W. Lyon, of East Feliciana, testified regarding his efforts to secure the return of Anderson in October, 1876, to complete registration in the parish. Had several interviews with Kellogg, who promised to send Anderson back to complete registration. Anderson returned to the parish three or four days before the election, not in time to complete the registration, consequently there were some four hundred conservative voters in the parish who had not registered. Talked with Anderson after he returned. He told the witness he only got away from New Orleans by aid of Col. Patton. He took a boat at Carrollton. Jenks had been shadowing him to prevent his leaving.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reed—The witness said he would not believe any statement made by Anderson unless corroborated.

Judge Charles McVea of East Feliciana, testified that after Judge Lyons returned to the parish and the failure of Anderson to return as promised, he came to New Orleans to see Gov. Kellogg. Related several interviews with the Governor and with Anderson without other results than promises that Anderson would return and complete the registration.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reed.—In 18.7 the vote of the parish was twenty-five hundred; Republican majority eight hundred. Anderson complained that he got no pay and seemed anxious to trade. Wanted Nash's name put on the ticket for Congress.

W. H. Seymour was recalled by Mr. Reed. The witness first knew Jenks in 1856. Was a casual acquaintance when he and Anderson came to my office to attest the agreement. Anderson introduced Jenks. I had not seen him for four or five years. Did not then refer to having met him before. Afterwards met Jenks in Washington and renewed the old acquaintance. Am certain he is the man who signed the statement with Anderson. The witness was certain the paper shown him in Washington, known as the Anderson-Nash agreement, was the one to which he affixed his jurat, and that it was a double sheet originally.

The Committee then adjourned until half past ten to-morrow.

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## AN EXPRESS ROBBERY.

### A Package of $21,000 Stolen From a Wagon.

PAINESVILLE, O., July 1.—At half past one o'clock this afternoon, an express messenger's bag, containing $21,000 was stolen, and as yet no clue as to the money or thief has been found. The bag was delivered to the messenger at the city office, who, with the agent of the American Express Company and the driver all rode together on the wagon to the Painesville and Youngstown Railroad depot, a distance of half a mile. On arrival there, the bag and contents could not be found. $20,000 was for Warren, O., and $1,000 for Barton.

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BILLOUS AFFECTIONS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, COSTIVENESS, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. They will be found mild and certain in their action, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. WSM

## SPEAKER RANDALL.

### A Hearty Reception Tendered Him in Philadelphia.

### Prominent Persons Present at the Banquet.

### Address of the Speaker Reviewing the Work of Congress.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The reception tendered to Hon. Samuel J. Randall by the Democratic Central Club, better known here as the 1014 Walnut Street Club, was a very fine affair. John O. James and Richard Vaux, Dallas Sanders, John R. Reed and S. Davis Page, the Sixth Ward Randall Association, and most of the up and down town leaders were present.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Letters were read from a number of Senators and members of Congress expressing regret at their inability to be present.

Representatives of the best classes of the Democracy of this city and vicinity were in attendance.

Speaker Randall arrived early in company with ex-Mayor Richard Vaux and S. Davis Page, and was by them escorted to the reception room, McClurg's band playing "Hail to the Chief."

SPEECH OF MR. RANDALL.

After a few congratulatory remarks by ex-Mayor Vaux Mr. Randall delivered an address in which he took occasion to eulogize the recent session of Congress on account of the character of its legislation, none of which he said, with a single exception, could be fairly condemned. He reviewed the leading acts passed by the House during the session, and congratulated the country, especially, upon the passage of the army bill which he said will prevent a President from hereafter using the army as a *posse comitatus* over the free people of a free State. The act which secured a settlement between the United States and Pacific Railroad Companies was also spoken of as a good piece of legislation; also, the act which provides that all Southern claims shall be settled by a judicial court; the repeal of the bankrupt act, the remonetization of silver, the financial legislation and other measures.

THE TARIFF.

His remarks on the tariff question were listened to with particular interest. He said the bill was submitted to the President of the American Iron and Steel Association of the country, and that he had made suggestions which were adopted. The speaker claimed the rates on iron were practically prohibitory, and that which Pennsylvania most wants now is a market for her productions, the supply being greater than the demand. He did not want anybody to suppose he had the least idea favorable to free trade. He would candidly say that he always set down a man who talked to him of free trade as being either an ignorant man or a deceiver.

THE POTTER INQUIRY.

Continuing, the speaker defended the Presidential investigation, remarking that while Congress held the title of Mr. Hayes to be as valid, coming from the Electoral Commission as though received directly from the people, yet Congress, sitting as a grand inquest, had an inalienable right to investigate the circumstances surrounding the election of Mr. Hayes. The Speaker discussed the Postal bill, and condemned those features of it proposing to re-establish the franking privilege and to grant exorbitant rates to railroad companies for carrying mail matter. Concerning the proposed Brazilian steamship subsidy, he said it would be better to let commerce between the nations come by natural causes, and not by subsidies.

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NEW YORK, July 2.—The reception given Speaker Randall by the Manhattan Club, this evening, was the occasion of a large and distinguished gathering of members and invited guests. Letters of apology from Governor Robinson, Hon. S. J. Tilden and August Belmont were read.

In response to the address of welcome by Mr. Vanderpool, Mr. Randal said: Although of another State, he was not one of those jealous toward New York. On the contrary, he believed that as she succeeds, so will other States. Her power over the money of the country is almost supreme, and what her business men should do is to stretch out their hands to the West and South, and raise the country from its depressed condition. A purpose to augment wealth and increase the prosperity of the country is general. Such a result produced, there will be an end to the efforts making in some quarters and encouraged in others of antagonism between the East, West and South. They should all work together as limbs of our bodies do for the healthful action of the body itself. Men of enlarged mind, wish an end to animosities which have done so much harm to our country in the past, and will again, unless checked, not in the same manner, perhaps, but to an equally injurious extent.

The West and the South look with some envy on the prosperity of the great Empire State, and States east of it. This should not be. Statesmen who deserve the confidence of the whole people must devise means of harmonizing the growing interests of the West and South with those of the East. The Mississippi States must find encouragement from the Atlantic States. He would not say a word on mere politics, but they would excuse him for saying the opponents of the Democratic party have reduced their party policy to a condition which rests its claim for the exercise of power on the most sublime fraud that has ever been perpetrated in the civilized world.

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## EUROPE'S CONGRESS.

### Prince Bismarck Gives Russia a Timely Warning.

### The Treaty to be Signed in About a Week.

THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

LONDON, July 2.—The *Daily Telegraph* says that Prince Bismarck warned Russia against exacting territory instead of money indemnity, the amount of which, however, he declared a matter for settlement between Russia and Turkey.

Another correspondent states the indemnity question, which was adjourned, will probably be referred to a commission. The plenipotentiaries clearly recognize the importance of the questions, and will not allow it to be settled separately. The discussion will be resumed at another sitting.

WHEN THE TREATY WILL BE SIGNED.

There will be no sitting of the Congress to-day. It is possible on Monday the last real sitting will be held and the treaty may be signed on Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE CONGRESS NEARLY THROUGH WITH ITS WORK.

BERLIN, July 2.—It is believed the Congress will have completed the discussion of the principal questions to be decided by it by the end of this week. It will only have next week to formally sanction the decisions of the Committee of Second Plenipotentiaries, presided over by Prince Hohenlohe, which commenced a series of preliminary deliberations on Saturday last. It has been decided that Servia shall retain Nisch but not Novi Bazar, the Kapavrik defile, forming the western frontier of the new territory. The Servian delegates declare themselves satisfied. The Montenegrins are dissatisfied, especially at obtaining nothing on the south. Antivari is to be declared a neutral port but open to Austrian men-of-war.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* scouts as absurd the supposition that the Congress will permit Turkey to oppose its decisions.

ATHENS, July 2.—The Greek ministry has resigned in consequence of objection by the Premier to some promotions made by the Minister of War. King George has not yet accepted their resignations.

ROME, July 2.—The ministerial organ *Diritto*, emphatically denies that Italy intends to seek compensation in Albania for Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

LONDON, July 2.—The British channel squadron has left Suda Bay, Island of Crete, with sealed orders.

THE PROGRESS THUS FAR MADE.

BERLIN, July 2.—With yesterday's session of the Congress the problems presented for the reorganization of Turkey in Europe have been solved, with the difficult exception of the border provinces of Greece. One scheme of settlement proposed is to offer to Greece some rights of supervision, and control over West Roumelia, that is Thessaly, Macedonia and Epirus. Austria will be intrusted with Bosnia and Herzegovina, possibly Northern Albania. By thus extending the influence of neighboring States over adjacent provinces, the Congress might remove all cause of future war.

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## AN AGED SENATOR GONE.

### Death of Hon. Daniel Sturgeon at Uniontown.

### Sketch of His Polical Career—His Record Unsullied.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

UNIONTOWN, FAYETTE CO., PA., July 2, 1878.—Hon. Daniel Sturgeon died to-night at 10:30. L.

Hon. Daniel Sturgeon was a Senator from Pennsylvania in the United States Senate with James Buchanan. For many years Mr. Sturgeon has lived in quiet retirement with his children in Uniontown. His life extended over a period almost as long as that of the existence of our Government, during which he occupied many positions of honor in our State. In 1828 he was selected to preside over the State Senate, when the great Ner. Middleswarth swung the gavel in the House. John Andrew Shultz was the Governor, (a Democrat) and Calvin Blythe, Attorney General. Joe Ritner, afterwards Governor, was a member of the House, and John Banister Gibson was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Of the members of the State Senate at that time but few are living. William G. Hawkins, the father of our Judge Hawkins, was in the Senate from Greene county and succeeded to the Speakers' chair after Sturgeon. He died but a short time ago. Chas. Penrose and George Darsie, Judge Thompson and William Hopkins (in the Lower House) are all gone.

Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, John C. Calhoun was Vice President, Richard Rush was Secretary of the Treasury and Roger B. Taney was Attorney General. Daniel Sturgeon knew all these men and was familiar with the secret springs and motives which controlled them. James Buchanan, afterwards President, was a member of Congress from the Lancaster district, and at that early day was rehearsing in the deportment which afterwards came in so well when he became the Chief Executive. Daniel Sturgeon took an active part in the election of Governor Wolf as against Ritner, the anti-Mason candidate, and upon Wolf's election he appointed Daniel Sturgeon, Auditor General, which office he held for six years.

Francis R. Shunk, afterwards Governor, was then a very young man, and had not been appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth. During Sturgeon's term as Auditor General, Ritner was elected Governor, on the anti-Mason ticket, through an unfortunate quarrel among the Democrats led by Gov. Wolf on one side, and Henry A. Muhlenberg on the other. In 1835, Daniel Sturgeon was elected State Treasurer, which office he held for four years. It was during his term as State Treasurer that he set up the pins for David R. Porter, Democrat, who cleaned out old Ritner, although the anti-Masonic vote swelled up from 94,000 in 1835 to 122,000 in 1838; yet the Democrats united on Porter, and lifted their vote from 102,000 to 122,000, and swept the boards. Porter was again elected in 1841 by an increased majority, and Daniel Sturgeon was sent to the United States Senate. James Buchanan and Daniel Sturgeon were always in their places, and every roll call showed them present.

Against his record and his actions in those times no one has ever raised a voice. Above suspicion, firm in his friendships, and true to his convictions, his enemies never found a crevice in his armor through which the poison of detraction could affect him. The greatest amount of ridicule they could apply to him in after days was that Buchanan always voted him, but those who know that the quiet men in legislative bodies oftener vote the talking member, and make him speak too, than otherwise, will know how little foundation there was in that assertion. Daniel Sturgeon lived in troublesome times, and by the great strength of his own character he took and maintained a front rank among the rulers of the State and Nation. For some years he has been in feeble health and his death was looked for at almost any time by those around him. He will be buried from the residence of his son, Dr. Sturgeon, of Uniontown.

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### IS HUBBARD INSANE?

### The Wife Poisoner Feigning Insanity, and is Closely Watched.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Samuel Hubbard, who was arrested on Saturday last on suspicion of poisoning his wife at Gravesend L. I, and who is at present confined in the First precinct station house, Brooklyn, exhibited signs of insanity last night. When called upon by Police Superintendent Campbell and Inspector Waddy he called the former Commodore Vanderbilt and the latter Jim Fiske. He said his name was Samuel Jones, and that his wife was still alive. Police Surgeon Hopkins, observing that he was not well, yesterday afternoon ordered him a glass of whisky, and it was not definitely known whether he was suffering from the effects of that or whether he was really insane. He will be closely watched in order to prevent suicide.

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**It Would be Ridiculous**

for those who use Sozodont to decry it, for the moment they opened their mouths the state of their teeth would contradict the slander of their tongues. It removes discolorations, imparts a glittering whiteness to the enamel, and renders the decomposition of the teeth impossible.

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An article of prime necessity—Spalding's Glue. TTS

## WASHINGTON.

### Kellogg Pays Numerous Suspicious Visits to the White House.

### Contracts Let Fraudulently for the Erection of a Custom House.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President will leave to-morrow morning for Wilkesbarre to attend the Wyoming celebration on the 4th of July. The President will stop at Harrisburg to-morrow afternoon where a reception will be held and the party will leave that city at midnight for Wilkesbarre. Among those who will accompany the President are Mrs. Hayes, B. A. Hayes, W. C. Hayes, Mrs. Sollace, Attorney-General Devens, Secretary Sherman and others.

As soon as the annual settlement at the respective mints and assay office at New York shall have been completed, the purchase of silver bullion for coinage into dollars will be resumed under regulations heretofore in force, but no offer at a price above the equivalent of London rate at current of sterling exchange on the day of purchase will be considered or accpted, and all purchases will be paid for in standard silver dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Representative Casey Young has addressed a letter to Secretary Sherman calling his attention to certain alleged irregularities in reference to the letting out of the contract for building the custom house, postoffice &c., at Memphis, Tennessee, in which he claims that the contract has been let without advertisement to a citizen of St. Louis when there are a number of others in Tennessee who are anxious to compete in bids to furnish marble from the quarries of that State; and as act of Congress requires that the building shall be constructed of Tennessee marble, he insists that the present contract shall be annulled and biddings be reopened so that owners of Tennessee quarries may have an opportunity to take contracts.

KELLOGG AND THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Kellogg has of late been almost a daily visitor to the White House. For some months after his admission to the Senate he scarcely went near the White House, and his influence with the administration was down to zero. Since the Potter investigation things have been different, and his wishes as to the distribution of patronage, &c., have been given great consideration, and his footing at the Executive Mansion is evidently among the most distinguished visitors.

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## THE BOAT RACE.

### Hanlan the Winner by Twelve Lengths.

ROCKVILLE, ONT., July 1.—The boat race here to-day resulted as follows: Hanlan came in first by twelve lengths; Plaisted, second; Kennedy, third; Riley, fourth; Ten Eyck, fifth; Elliott, sixth; Luther, seventh; McKean upset. Time, thirty-three minutes.

INCREASE OF THE DEBT.

The public debt statement shows an increase of the debt during the month of June of $2,149,381.

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**Common Sense.**

Many imagine all advertised medicines to be worthless nostrums, and indiscriminately condemn them, but it is not an injustice to the thousands of respectable citizens who give voluntary evidence of benefits received, to thus question and doubt their veracity and integrity? Fairbank's standard scales are extensively advertised. Does it necessarily follow that they are inferior in make, and less accurate than others? Have they not been demonstrated to be among the best? Again, is it common sense to suppose that a physician with capital could be induced to hazard it and a hard earned reputation upon a worthless article? R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of the most popular family medicines in the market. His reputation as a skillful surgeon and physician has been fully established for many years. Would physicians and clergy after having tested his medicines thoroughly, unite in commending them to the afflicted, if they possessed no merit? The undersigned take pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce and his Family Medicines to all who may need them:

C. R. Fairchild, M. D., Seneca, N. Y.; W. B. Cousins, M. D., Albia, Iowa; M. J. McClellan, M. D., Garrattsville, N. Y.; W. F. Hazelton, M. D., Silver Lake, Kan.; F. S. Miner, M. D, Veazie, Nev.; Geo. Dieterich M. D., 105 Vine street, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Sherrod, M. D., Paoli, Ind.; Geo. B. Chapman, M. D., Plattsmouth, Neb.; T. J. Casper, M. D., Springfield, Ohio; Jas. H. Porter, M. D., Gorham, N. H.; D. E. Wells, M. D., Bristol, N. H.; J. A. Miller, M. D., San Leandes, Cal.; J. N. Camp, M. D., Baladan, Mo.; Jos. S. Burr, M. D., W. Lafayette, O.; Rev. E. N. Harmon, Elsah, Ill.; Rev. Isaac N. Augustin, Shipman, Ill.; Rev. Thos. O'Reilly, Newman, Kan.; Rev. L. Weston, Bucklin, Mo.; Rev. L. A. Dawson, Homer, Ill.; Rev. W. S. Long, Graham, N. C.; Rev. Andrew Adams, Calhoun, Ga.; Rev. A. P. Moore, 712 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; Rev. L. A. Thayer, M. D, Baconsburg, Ohio; Rev. L. P. Proffit, Palmyra, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Boyd, Falls City, Pa.; J. Spencer, Union City, Mich.; Geo. C. Bazzil, Renova, Pa.; Mrs. M. Kerns, Palmyra,

# ELIZA PINKSTON.

## Truth Regarding a Story that Startled the Country.

## Five Hundred Dollars for a False Oath and a Little Drama.

### Secretary Sherman's Hilarious Laugh Over the Way Gov. Bigler Was Taken In.

[N. Y. Herald of Saturday.]

During the counting of the Presidental vote of Louisiana, in New Orleans, before the Returning Board and the visiting statesmen, in November, 1876, the country was startled and shocked by the introduction, as the victim of and witness to savage Democratic bull-dozing, of a colored woman named Eliza Pinkston. She had been severely wounded, was apparently dying, was brought in to give testimony lying on a sofa or settee and gave a remarkably succinct and dramatic statement to the effect that her husband, Henry Pinkston, had been dragged out of his cabin by a gang of Democrats and murdered before her eyes because he was a prominent Republican, and that the same gang then brutally beat, cut and shot her.

She seemed still greatly debilitated when testifying, and her story and her appearance produced a profound impression in New Orleans and throughout the country. Her appearance was a complete surprise to the Democrats of the State and of the county (Ouachita) in which she lived and where the brutal outrage was said to have been committed. They appear to have at first accepted her tale, but as soon as they could reach the country and look into the story its truth was positively denied, and later it was charged that Eliza Pinkston, having, with her husband, been the victim of a quarrel with some of her colored neighbors, had been picked up by Republicans, brought to New Orleans, tutored carefully in the part she was to play and the evidence she could give, and was then suddenly and in the dramatic manner which will be remembered, brought before the Returning Board as a sample of Democratic brutality. The denials came too late, however, Eliza's testimony had gone over the country. It was given out that the poor creature could not recover from her wounds. She dropped out of public sight and attention as other events came up, and until lately it was never known in New Orleans whether she was dead or alive. She had disappeared from Ouachita parish, and no one thought of her.

ELIZA'S STATEMENT.

A correspondent of the *Herald* chanced to learn a few weeks ago that Eliza was still alive; that she had recovered from her wounds; had married again, and had removed to Madison county, Miss., where she and her new housband, Waymond Pritchard, a respectable colored man, were living on the land of Mr. W. J. Mosby, as tenants. The *Herald* correspondent had the curiosity to visit Eliza and talk with her, and finally procured from her and from her present husband the sworn statements which follow. It will be seen that Eliza here states under oath:

*First*—That she was induced to appear before the Returning Board and make the statement there given by two Republicans, O. H. Brewster and Dinkgrave.

*Second*—That she received for her testimony and the part she acted on that occasion $500, a very large sum of money to a woman in her condition; and she now swears that of this money she took $50 in hand and allowed the remainder to be in the hands of Brewster, from whom she says she has never been able to get it back.

*Third*—She denies that her husband ever took any part as a Republican in politics, and asserts that he was engaged in a quarrel with a colored man, having no relation to politics; and that, while she does not know who killed her husband and wounded herself, she believes it was this colored man; also that, contrary to the testimony she gave before the Returning Board, she never knew who committed the outrage.

*Fourth*—That she was brought by Republicans from her home to New Orleans and instructed by them to pretend that she was more seriously hurt than she was, and also instructed to lay the blame of the killing and assault on the Democrats.

*Fifth*—That, so far from being unable to walk, she had walked, on the days before giving her testimony, considerable distances, as well as up and down the Custom House stairs in New Orleans; that on the day of her appearance before the Returning Board she walked up the stairs, but was induced to lie down on a sofa and allow herself to be carried into the room to produce the greatest impression.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

The *Herald* prints a couple of columns of affidavits in confirmation of the above points. The longest is by Eliza Pinkston, in which she recounts how she was drilled in the imposture. This extract will suffice. It follows the accounts of the killing of her husband and the assault on herself by negroes with whom she had quarreled, and then goes on:

Deponent further deposes that she was brought from her then home in Ouachita parish and conveyed to New Orleans and she was instructed to testify and lay all the blame of said killing and assault upon the Democrats; and that she was further instructed and induced to pretend that her wounds were more serious than they were, and that she could not walk, when in fact she had walked each day considerable distances and ascended long flights of stairs, such as the Custom House stairs in New Orleans, without assistance; and on the day she was carried in the room of the Returning Board on a lounge or sofa, she was conveyed in a carriage, but was able to walk and did walk a part of the way up the stairs to the room in which the Returning Board was sitting and gave out, but she was induced to allow herself to be carried in on said sofa or lounge in order to produce the impression that she was worn out and could not walk. Deponent further deposes that previous to her giving her testimony before said Returning Board she was visited by John Sherman and others of the visiting statesmen, as she was informed, and introduced to them as such, and that she walked before them and they had ample opportunity to see what her condition was and that she could walk about. Deponent further deposes that during the time she was in New Orleans attending the said Returning Board she was constantly given money by different Republicans and was promised a support for life, which last has not been given as promised. Deponent makes this affidavit without fear from any cause and without any promise of reward or other consideration than a desire to have the whole truth known in the interest of truth.

ELIZA'S PRESENT HUSBAND.

The next affidavit is that of Eliza's present husband, one Pritchard, who states that since his marriage in January, 1878, Eliza has frequently narrated to him the story to which she makes affidavit.

Then follow the affidavits of attesting witnesses to Eliza's oath, describing in detail the circumstances under which she made the affidavit.

JOHN SHERMAN HILARIOUS OVER THE IMPOSTURE.

One of the most curious affidavits in the batch is that of T. Wharton Collins, a stenographer, who reported for the Democratic "visiting statesmen," the proceedings of the Returning Board. Mr. Collins certifies:

That on the evening of the day that Eliza Pinkston gave her testimony before the Returning Board affiant had occasion to visit Mr. Longley, stenographic reporter, who was reporting the same proceedings for the Republican visiting statesmen, and that he met Mr. Longley at the door of one of the rooms occupied by the Republican visiting statesmen, said room being in the St. Charles Hotel, and on the same floor as parlor P, and while conversing with Mr. Longley he heard and saw Hon. John Sherman conversing within said room, and through the open door, affiant heard said Sherman laugh hilariously about the Pinkston testimony delivered that day, and remarked to Hon. Job E. Stevenson, whom affiant took the other person to be, that it was laughable to see how Governor Bigler had taken in the whole thing, and other remarks in the same vein, by which affiant understood said Sherman to be rejoicing over the successful imposition of Pinkston's actions and testimony on that day; affiant had frequently reported said conversation, or rather its substance, to friends of his, and voluntarily makes oath to the same.

## THE DEAD MERCEDES.

### The End of a Brief Wedded and Royal Life.

MADRID, June 27.—The announcement of the death of the Queen of Spain has been received with profound sorrow and sympathy throughout Europe. The feeling in Spain almost approaches consternation. Hopes were raised at the crisis of the disease that the vigorous constitution of the Queen might triumph over the complication of maladies, but her condition was made doubly perilous by the fact that she was expected to become a mother before the end of the year.

The Queen died about noon in the arms of the king, and surrounded by the Royal family. The remains will lie in state today, and be conveyed to the Royal mausoleum at Escurial, Friday. The President of the medical faculty of the Royal palace, in the bulletin announcing to the President of the Council of Ministers the death of the Queen, attributes the painful event to nervous gastric fever, accompanied by severe intestinal hemorrhage.

LATER DETAILS OF HER LAST HOURS.

Early yesterday morning the condition of the young queen was so much improved that new hope sprang up, and the king, who was quite worn out with grief and fatigue, was persuaded to lie down and sleep for a few hours. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, the father and mother of the queen, also retired, and the patient was left in charge of the physicians and nurses. On Monday morning she had been believed to be in imminent danger of death, and had received the sacrament of extreme unction and holy communion, and masses were said for her recovery in all the churches during the morning. She rallied somewhat during Monday afternoon, and conversed with composure and resignation. She expressed a conviction that she would die, and besought her husband to be brave and patient, and to submit meekly to the will of God. She passed the night quietly, and during Tuesday her condition gave good hope for her recovery to all save herself. Yesterday morning she appeared so much better that the danger was considered almost over, but about noon she suffered a relapse. The hemorrhage returned with great violence, and it was seen that she would soon expire. Her father, mother and husband were speedily summoned, and the cabinet ministers and chief officers of state sent for in haste. The scene in the death chamber was painful in the extreme. The Duchess of Montpensier, overcome by the sudden reaction from hope to despair, fainted away. The Duke was in tears, and the grief of the King was uncontrolable. Among the populace, who were assembled in dense crowds around the palace, universal sympathy and sorrow was expressed, and hundreds of women among them were on their knees praying for the soul of the dying Queen, and when her death was announced, loud expressions of sorrow and grief were indulged in.

## THE HARVARD-YALE RACE.

### The Former Wins Easily by Twelve Lengths—Time, 20:44.

NEW LONDON, June 28.—The Harvard and Yale boat race has attracted an immense crowd to the city.

At 11:40 the Yale eight pulled out into the stream and at 11:51 drew up to the buoy which was the nearest the west or right bank, amidst shouts of the Yale men on the moving stand, and there waited fully 25 minutes for the Harvard crew, which did not get afloat before noon to draw into line. At 12:40 o'clock, the word "Go" was given.

HISTORY OF THE RACE.

The history of the race is a very simple one. At the end of the first mile, Harvard was two or three lengths ahead. At the end of the second mile, four or five lengths ahead, and this distance she increased to the finish, slowing up the last half mile. The Yale men, who were very much distressed, spurted repeatedly, and with great determination, but they were entirely worn out before that time and presented a marked contrast to the Harvard men who were fresh enough to spurt in splendid shape at a stroke of 39 to a minute.

The secret of Yale's marked defeat is plain enough. Her men, individually and collectively are far inferior in strength to the Harvard men, and in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, they did not appear to be in so good a physical condition. The Harvard men were ruddy and strong as young oxen. The Yale men, moreover, are victims of a theory. Their slow stroke is pretty to look at, but lacks life and strength. The men hang badly at both ends of it and a great deal of valuable time is thus wasted. The Harvard men, on the other hand, with less pretence of science get a long stroke and a live one, and at the same time waste no time or strength in the air. The Yale men exhibited both pluck and endurance but they were honelessly handicapped by their style.

The Yale pluckily pulled through the race until across the line. The official time is: Havard, 20:44; Yale, 21:29. Both crews were heartily cheered by thousands on the river banks, and guns were fired and steam whistles sounded.

A large excursion boat from New York ran into the press boat, which careened so much that it was feared she would go over, and many leaped on board the larger boat The Yale men were much chagrined, because of the almost disastrous defeat of their representatives, but their faulty stroke handicapped them from the start.

## STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

### Two Men Killed and One Danger-

Train men on the West Penn Railroad brought the intelligence to the city on the 27th that three men, employed at the Central Oil Refinery at Kennedy's station had been struck by lightning about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two of them, it was said, were instantly killed while the other one was seriously injured, so much so that his life is despaired of. It seems, at the time mentioned, the men were engaged at work about an oil tank when they were simultaneously stricken down. The two who were killed never stirred after reaching the ground. We were unable to ascertain the names of the men, as the telegraph office at that point and other stations along the road were closed when the news reached the city.

About the same time the house of Mrs. Cadman on South avenue, Allegheny, was struck by lightning and one of the chimneys was completely demolished. Fortunately none of the inmates were injured.

## AN OFFER OF 25 PER CENT.

### Reese, Graff & Woods' Proposition to their Creditors.

#### Meeting of the Latter—Assets and Liabilities of the Firm.

A meeting was held on Friday afternoon at the office of George Shiras, Jr., on Fourth avenue, by the creditors of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Woods of the Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works, to hear the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the financial condition of the firm. About forty creditors were present. Mr. John R. McCune, of the Union National Bank, was called to the chair, and Cashier Thompson, of the Mechanics' National Bank, officiated as Secretary.

Mr. McCune, from the committee referred to, submitted his report, making the following showing for the firm:

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate and improvements | $647,058 46 |
| Book accounts, bad | 200,033 40 |
| Stock, per inventory | 83,653 17 |
| Stock in Grafton Iron Company | 30,000 00 |
| Stock in Great National Oil Co. | 1,249 90 |
| Book accounts, good | 22,385 15 |
| Bills receivable | 8,299 70 |
| Cash | 400 62 |
| | $989,982 40 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock account, capital | $460,000 00 |
| Bills payable | 460,991 31 |
| Accounts payable | 42,371 17 |
| Bond and Mortgage | 5,966 67 |
| | $909,329 20 |

The above statement shows a balance of $39,347 80 in favor of the firm. If we deduct the item of $200,033 40, bad debts and the real estate $515,058,46, which is mortgaged, the following is the result: Assets $156,889 54, to pay an indebtedness of $509,329 20, being the amount of liabilities less the capital stock.

THE FIRM'S OFFER.

The committee had no recommendation to present to the creditors, but submitted a communication from the firm in which they offered to their creditors twenty-five per cent. of all claims of the latter. Of this twenty-five per cent. the firm offered to pay five per cent. in one year, ten per cent. in two years and the remaining ten per cent. in three years, without interest.

There was considerable discussion on the proposition, but the creditors came to no conclusion, and adjourned to meet at the same place next Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock.

## WAITING FOR BRIDE AND GROOM.

### A Marriage Announced Which Didn't Take Place.

The good people of the Grace Lutheran Church, corner of Carson and Seventh streets, South Side, were a good deal put out on Thursday night. On the Sunday previous the pastor Rev. J. K. Melhorn had announced that the marriage of Lemuel Criswell and Cora M. Gregg would take place and the young maidens, and old ladies, young gentlemen and old men were assembled in force to witness the ceremonies while members of the choir occupied their places and the pastor was in the pulpit. The congregation waited until nine o'clock, when the pastor dismissed them with the announcement that the high contracting parties were not likely to appear, as he had reason to believe Lemuel Crisswell was a wicked deceiver. The attendants were the more put out, because on Sunday it was announced that carriages would be in readiness to take to their homes all who would grace the occasion with their presence.

After the audience dispersed explanations followed. Mr. Melhorn stated that Crisswell had been a regular attendant at the church for three months past, and had produced a certificate of membership from the Grace M. E. Church, Washington. D. C., on the strength of which, together with his punctual attendance at every service, he had been admitted into the South Side Church. Last week Crisswell told Mr. Melhorn that he had fallen heir to $100,000, had bought a farm on the Perrysville road, and was going to move thither with his fair young bride, Cora M. Gregg, of No. 110 Arch street, Allegheny. This story was made public among the congregation, and the other day Crisswell called on C. F. White, tinner at No. 1105 Carson street, to buy house furnishing goods. He carried off a valuable lot of goods, promising to pay for them on Wednesday last, when he appeared with a check, from which he wished Mr. White to take his bill and pay over a balance of ninety-eight dollars. The tinner was too smart, however. Mr. Melhorn also called on Thursday at No. 110 Arch street to learn that Mr. Knox had lived there for the past decade and had never heard of Cora, which little piece of information led him to expect the denouement of Thursday night.

Crisswell also called at D. M. Jenkins' store on Fifth avenue, where he secured a lot of goods on an order purporting to be from R. McClure of Dravosburg. Mr. McClure yesterday pronounced the note a forgery. In the meantime the officers are searching for Crisswell.

### The Teeth of Dyspeptics.

Acidity of the stomach will destroy the strongest teeth, unless its effects be counteracted with Sozodont. This pure vegetable antacid and disinfectant protects the dental surfaces by removing every impurity that adheres to them, and preventing the formation of tartar.

A wretched mistake! Not to buy Spalding's Glue. WSM

### Call of Democratic Committee.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS,
June 29th, 1878.

*Col. Samuel McKelvey:*

DEAR SIR:—By authority of the Democratic Cammittee of Allegheny county, I hereby request you to call together the members of the County Committee who reside in the Fifth Legislative District, to fix a time and place for holding a convention for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Assembly in your (the Fifth) district.

SAMUEL F. PATTERSON,
Chairman.

In pursuance of the above authority, I hereby call the members of the County Committee from the above district to meet on Saturday, July 6th, at the headquarters of the County Committee, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the above purpose.

SAMUEL MCKELVEY.

### I Was Dreaming

That I was out fishing with some friends, and having lots of sport, and don't know anything about how or when you extracted my teeth, said a gentleman yesterday to Dr. Quincy A. Scott. The doctor operates painlessly and safely for from thirty to forty persons daily, and all speak in the highest terms of his skill as a surgeon dentist. He also makes the best and cheapest teeth in the city. Call and see him at 278 Penn avenue, before purchasing elsewhere. His guarantee is of some account, as he does the largest business in the State, and must keep up his reputation. His $6 set is warranted better than any made in the State for $10.


25 STYLES OF CARDS 10c. OR 16 Chromo Cards 10, with name; *Outfit 10c.* J. B. Huested, Nassau, N. Y. ju 29:1y W

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

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Infants' Turkey Morocco, Ankle Ties, 2 to 5, at 45c; Kid Button Slippers, 2 to 5 at 60c.

Children's Bright Grain Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Fine Kid Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 15; Bright Grain Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 15.

Misses' Lasting Lace Gaiters, 11 to 2, at 85c, worth $1 25; Bright Grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 25; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 11 to 2, at $1 50.

Ladies' Lasting Slippers, 3 to 8, at 50c; Kid Slippers, 2 to 7, at 75c; Kid Newport Tie, 2 to 7, at $1 00; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 25, worth $1 50; Lasting Lace and Congress Gaiters, 3 to 7, at 85c; Lasting Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 00; Lasting Side Lace Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 25; Lasting Button Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Lasting Kid Foxed Button, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Kid Side Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Turkey Morocco High Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Grain High Lace Shoes, 2 to 7, at $1 00.

Boys' A Calf Congress Gaiters, 11 to 5, at $1 25.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00; Hob Nail and Sparble Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; Iron Side Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; B Calf Low Walking Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; E Calf Low Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 40; Seamless Lace Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; Best Fine Calf Low Shoes, 6 to 11, at $2 50; B Calf Box-Toe Congress, 6 to 10, at $1 50; B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 9, at $2 00; B Calf Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 25; A Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, at $1 50; Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00; Fine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50.

And all the Latest Styles at Very Low Prices. ja22:TTS&W

TRUTHS. HOP BITTERS, (A Medicine, not a Drink,) CONTAINS Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.

THEY CURE All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness,

$1,000 IN GOLD Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

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THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money Saving Threshers of this age and country. Send all Head Low-Grain Samples, Poor Feet Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the Heavy Work caused by the Other Machines, When we can put on the Attachments for Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely Different from Beaters, Pickers, Riddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting contraptions. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley and Buckwheat, but Unequaled Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "remodling" to Change from one to the others.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, being less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for this trade.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free. mh23:s3p6-20:my4-22:18:ju8-jy6

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE

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PRESCRIPTION FREE. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. del:eod&W1y

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This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ONE GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. ALL TICKETS ARE POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000. 100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

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| 1 Capital Prize | | 100,00 |
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| 5 Prizes of 1,000 | | 5,000 |
| 20 Prizes of 500 | | 10,000 |
| 100 Prizes of 100 | | 10,000 |
| 500 Prizes of 50 | | 10, 00 |
| 500 Prizes of 20 | | 10,000 |
| 1,000 Prizes of 10 | | 10,000 |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES: | | |
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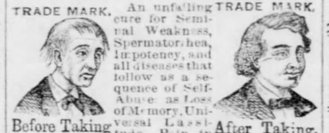

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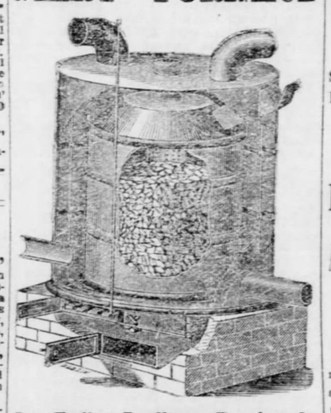

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| Traveling Bag | $2 50 |
| Shawl Strap | 25 |
| 3 pairs English Half Hose for | 50 |
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GOOD NEWS TO ALL! GOOD SOLID BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, AT PRICES THAT CAN'T BE BEAT.

Infants' Shoes, genuine, 2 to 5, 40c up.

Children's Button Shoes, 4 to 7, 75c up; Peb. Gr. Lace Shoes, 7 to 11, 75c up; Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 7 to 10, $1 00 up.

Misses' Peb. Gr. Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 00; Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.

Ladies' Bright Gr. High Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 00; Genuine Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 75; Lasting Fox Gaiters, 3 to 7, $1 00; Lasting Button Gaiters, 3 to 7, $1 40; Lasting Gaiters, Lace or Congress, 3 to 7, 85c. Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 00; B Calf Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, $1 25; A Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, $1 50; B Calf Buckle Box-toe Alexis, 6 to 10, $1 75; Hob nail and Sparble's Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 40; Working Boots, 6 to 11, $2 00; Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 50. And large stock of all kinds of Summer Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at a Great Reduction in Prices. ☞ CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

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NOTICE TO CONSUMERS — OF — LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market; we, therefore, caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 pers

# BIG WITNESSES

## The Jenks, Bill Chandler, Tom Anderson and Dennis on the Stand.

### Chandler on the Florida Business and How Hayes Paid his Debts.

### The Jenks Woman Spicy and Interesting.

### Hayes' Promises and Devotion to Dennis.

#### He Specially Desires his Cla'ms Shall Be Attended To.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Potter Committee, to-day, questioned ex-Marshal Pitkin upon the method of employing the Deputy Marshals in Louisiana.

CHANDLER HAS A CONVENIENTLY BAD MEMORY.

Wm. E Chandler was then called, and testified: He visited Florida soon after the late Presidential election, and there met Gov. Noyes and had many conversations with him regarding the electoral vote of that State. Do not recollect telling McLin that Noyes was a particular friend of Hayes, and that anything he said Hayes would be responsible for, and that if the State went for Hayes members of the Returning Board would be well taken care of Don't recollect any conversation resembling that at all. Don't know of any such statements being made by General Lew Wallace or Governor Noyes.

THE TELEGRAM ASKING FOR VISITORS.

Witness produced a telegram sent by himself to A. E. Lee, Gov. Hayes' Private Secretary, and said this is the telegram referred to in the testimony taken before the Knott-Field Committee. It is in cipher, but the translation is: "Send Stanley Mat thews and others of high character. Things begin to look favorable." Of course I sent that telegram to Mr. Lee because he occupied the position of Secretary to Gov. Hayes. I sent it to Capt. Lee as Secretary of Gov. Hayes, and left him to do what he chose with my telegram. Of course I should not have sent it to Capt. Lee if he had not been Gov. Hayes' secretary. I most certainly expected that Capt. Lee would communicate the telegram to Gov. Hayes and be guided by what Gov. Hayes told him. I will stand by any reasonable inference that can be drawn from it. Senator Matthews, however, did not come to Florida. Gov. Noyes arrived about a week after sending the telegram.

MONEY FLOWS FREELY ON CALL.

The witness then read a telegram dated November 18, sent by him to Mr. Zach. Chandler, which was in cipher, but which the witness translated as follows: "After a full conference with all our friends now here, we find the work to be done requires great and expeditious labor in view of the shortness of time, which, if well performed, will, we believe, insure success. Now and Kasson will be here on Monday, and I wish $3,000 sent to Philadelphia to the Centennial National Bank. Can you also let me have $2,000 more, making $5,000. It looks favorable for about twenty-five majority in the State. You can imagine what the Democrats are about. Where is Cook? [Signed] C."

The witness said he got the money. Do not recollect whether or not Noyes stated he came at the request of Hayes. It was understood by the Republican managers that Noyes was an intimate friend of Hayes. I had no reason to suppose he came in response to my telegram. I don't remember any such conversation as McLin details.

Mr. Hiscock then asked the witness as to the disposition of the $5,000 received, but Hunton suggested it would open up a wider range of inquiry than was deemed judicious at present, and he would suggest it be left until another stage of the investigation, as the object of examining the witness now was to accommodate Gov. Noyes, who wished to leave for Europe and the witness would be questioned only on matters relating to Gov. Noyes' participation in the proceedings.

By Mr. Butler—After the election, were there not a considerable number of persons, who have more or less relations to the election, given office under the Administration. A.—There were.

GOV. NOYES REMEMBERS HIS PROMISES

Q.—Did Gov. Noyes get any of these men appointed? do you know? A.—I have no doubt Gov. Noyes recommended men for appointment and possibly his recommendation may have induced the appointment of some of them. I recommended some myself but would not undertake to say whether my influence or his was the greatest, but there were quite a number of gentlemen appointed, I have no doubt on both his and my own recommendation, by letter or orally.

Q.—Was there any dissatisfaction felt with Gov. Noyes by Florida gentlemen because he did not go further in his recommendations of them to office than he did? Did they not complain to you that he had taken his office and gone away and deserted them? A.—I think I have said that to them. I have complained to them that I thought Governor Noyes should not have gone to France without warmly recommending his friends, because I saw no reason why I should be the only person left in Washington to recommend them to President Hayes and they fell in with me on that point, I have no doubt. Witness stated he did not know that Governor Noyes recommended McLin and Dr. Cowgill for office, but had no doubt he did.

DENNIS TESTIFIES.

L. G. Dennis was sworn and testified: Was at Tallahassee soon after the Presidential election and there met Governor Noyes. There were two precincts in dispute in Alachua county.

Q.—What was the contest about concerning Archer precinct, box No. 2, before the Returning Board? A.—It was a matter of 219 votes.

Q.—Did you explain to Governer Noyes what you regarded as facts in reference to that precinct? A.—I labored there with Governor Noyes to establish the vote, as shown by the county return. He never asked me to make any statement or affidavit about it, but seemed anxious I should be put on the stand to testify. He expressed that desire several times and finally indicated that he was going to put me on the stand and then I advised him not to do so. I suggested to him that I should be a detriment to his case if he did, and that he had better not do it, and I never did testify. I may have said to him that unless he was ready to abandon his case he had better not call me as a witness. I gave him to understand that I did not want to be called to make any statement under oath.

GOVERNOR NOYES, HAYES' AGENT.

Q.—Was there anything said by him to you about his representing Governor Hayes? A.—He always spoke of Governor Hayes as his intimate friend, and used to assure us of his fidelity to the Republican cause, and of his special desire to take care of Southern Republicans. He never showed me any writing from Governor Hayes, and did not speak about his having been invited by Hayes to go there, but we regarded him as the personal friend and direct representative of Mr. Hayes during the contest there. I was very enthusiastic myself, and required no pledges or assurances from any one. I do not know whether any such assurances were given to any of the members of the Returning Board. Noyes gave me, I think, the gravest assurance that President Hayes was a very staunch Republican, and that he had voluntarily pledged himself to protect Southern Republicans, and he called my attention to something that had been published to that effect, same speech he had made or letter he had written.

Q.—Did General Noyes give you any assurance that the State candidates should be looked after as well as Presidential electors? A.—He gave me this assurance that he would work as hard to save the State ticket as he did to save the National ticket and that was entirely satisfactory.

The witness testified at considerable length in regard to the situation in Florida at the time Northern politicians were there and the committee adjourned until Friday.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Potter Committee appointed Messrs. Hunton, McMahon, Springer, Butler and Hiscock a subcommittee to remain in Washington and take testimony. Messrs. Potter, Morrison and Cox will act as a relief for it and the sub-committee in New Orleans.

At the session to-day L. E. Dennis resumed his story. He said box No. 2 of the Archer precinct, at Achua county, Florida, was objected to by the Democrats, on account of alleged fraud. The Inspector of the polls had, in a confidential conversation with witness, admitted that there had been 219 fraudulent names added to the list of voters, and his knowledge of this fact was practically the cause of his declining to testify as requested by Governor Noyes.

Witness was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as an employee in the secret service. His instructions were to examine the records of the United States Courts in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. After resigning this position he was appointed an agent of Internal Revenue, but his commission was cancelled before he entered upon the duties of that office.]

The letter of recommendation written by Governor Noyes was submitted. It is a formal letter of recommendation to Secretary Sherman, mentioning the witness as one of many Republicans ostracised in Florida, and commending his application to the consideration of the Secretary.

GENERAL NOYES TESTIFIES.

General Noyes was the next witness called, and testified, in substance, as follows:

I wish to say that no mortal man ever told me or intimated to me while in Florida that there was anything fraudulent about that return except what was sworn to before the Canvassing Board and was made public. I mean I had no private information derived from any source whatever. I honestly and conscientiously believe that the return made and argued for by me was right and can say that we made a case which would satisfy any unprejudiced court in Christendom. I wanted Dennis to be a witness, as he has sworn, because from the very beginning he had insisted on the truthfulness of that return, and had undertaken to prove, and had proven it to my satisfaction, and because he was so thoroughly acquainted with the county, and knew the people who lived there, and could testify as to persons whose names appeared on the list. I desired for that reason that he should appear as a witness. Perhaps I asked him several times to be witness. He says he never made any reply it but once, and then in some form of words which he does not undertake to give. He tried to give me the impression that if I put him on the stand, he would injure my case. I do not doubt his word when he says he meant to convey that impression, but I solemnly swear he did not convey that impression to me.

After the vote of Florida had been cast, McLin came to me greatly depressed and said he did not know what would become of him, that he had so excited the hostility of the Democrats that he could not any longer live in Florida in peace. I said to him, "Mr. McLin, you have done your duty honestly and fairly as I think, and I shall take great pleasure in saying to Gov. Hayes, if he shall be declared President of the United States, and I will take pleasure also in recommending you for some position where you can take care of yourself and family. About the time I was going away, I also said to Dr. Cowgil (the other member of the Returning Board) that I had been greatly impressed with his honesty of purpose and manly bearing during the canvass, and if I could ever be of any use to him he could command me freely. I will add that I did more than some politicians do. I kept my word, and I did recommend both these gentlemen to the President, and I am sorry they were not appointed to good places.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Potter Committee met at the usual hour to-day.

Mrs. Agnes Jenks appeared and produced her correspondence with James E. Anderson, but Gen. Butler being absent, the letters were not read. Mrs. Jenks, under examination, still refused to disclose the name of the person to whom she dictated the so-called Sherman letter. The party was sitting against a wall in parlor "P" when she entered, and when she left her amanuensis was sitting at a table.

Mrs. Jenks said at the time her letters were written to Anderson, she made copies of them before delivering them to Anderson and added: "They are verbatim copies and are in my own handwriting."

I also wish to put in evidence the letter I wrote Mr. Sypher and the one received from him, and as he represents Mr. Tilden, I think it right they should go into the case.

Mr. Springer—I object to any remark of that kind going on our record.

The witness—Well, from the conversation I held with Mr. Sypher himself I drew that inference.

Question—Were you acquainted with Mr. Reynolds, publisher of a paper at Bayou Sara? Answer—Yes, sir; when I made my first visit to Donaldsonville, Reynolds escorted me from E. L. Weber's house to the hotel, Weber being afraid of being assassinated if he went outside his door after dark.

DOES NOT CONVERSE WITH COMMON PEOPLE.

Q.—Did you converse with him during the visit? A.—No, sir; I am not accustomed to converse with common people.

Q.—Didn't you call E. L. Weber off into a room and have some conversation with him about the Sherman letter at that time? A.—On the contrary, if I had, all the Dagos in town would have fainted. It would have been a breach of etiquette.

Q.—Did you make Weber any proposition if he would find and deliver up any letter to you? A.—No, sir; Weber was always open to propositions, and I knew I could approach him in any way whenever I wanted, because I had done so before when we wanted to make a quorum in our Senate. He always knew what Democrats were offering, and he wanted to know sometimes what we would do; sometimes I had to tell him. I met ex-Congressman Newsham in New Orleans, and he said I ought to "come to divide." You understand what that is; it is slang. I do not.

Q.—Did you tell Reynolds if you got the letter you would pay well for it? A.—Certainly not. I am not a millionaire. I might search the world over from zone to zone and not find one spot of earth my own. (Laughter.)

Q.—The reason you did not speak to Reynolds was you do not speak to common people? A.—I did not suppose you wanted all the tramps in the country to know about it.

HER OPINION OF EDITORS.

Q.—He was a newspaper editor, I believe? A.—He might have belonged to the press, and that would not have made him any better. (Laughter.) Newspaper men are well enough in their way, all due respect to them, but they take too much liberty with people. You Americans have too much license anyhow. (Laughter.)

Q.—I will ask you what is your occupation? A.—I am a general genius.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DEAD.

Q.—Is that the means by which you make your living? A.—"Othello's occupation is gone." Republicans are dead. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Jenks, answering questions as to her husband's occupation, said: He has had several occupations; but, unfortunately, whenever they discovered he was identified with the Republican party, Othello's occupation was gone.

Q.—You regarded him as the Othello? A.—Not a bit of it. I am the Othello myself. (Laughter.)

Q.—Did you have any conversation with General Sheldon as to your coming here? A.—I may have conversed with him after I was summoned.

Q.—Did he tell you to report to any particular person here? A.—He did not. General Sheldon had a duel on hand at the time, and could not attend to small matters. The code was in question.

Q.—Has that duel been fought yet? A.—It was a bloodless one as all Yankee duels are. They do not understand the code.

TESTIMONY OF S. P. BUTLER.

Samuel P. Butler, a Washington correspondent, testified that Mrs. Jenks stated to him that she came to Washington in behalf of Gov. Packard for Collector; that she called on Secretary Sherman in relation thereto, but had not met with a warm reception, that the Secretary had given her assurances in New Orleans that her influence would go quite far in appointments; that she had heard it said that Judge Campbell had forged a jurat to the Anderson protest, and that the so-called Sherman document was safe in New Orleans.

THE CHANDLER TELEGRAMS.

Mr. William E. Chandler then took the stand and produced the dispatches sent by him from the Fifth Avenue Hotel very early on the morning of November 8th, though dated November 7, to George C Gorham, California; J. H. Mitchell, Oregon; S. B. Packard, New Orleans; Governor Chamberlain, South Carolina, and Senator S. B Conover, Florida. In each of them he said that Hayes and Wheeler were elected if they had carried those States, and in each of them he also counselled the Republicans to be watchful against possible Democratic frauds; while in Florida he (Chandler) received the following dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, November 20.

"*W. E. Chandler, Tallahassee, Fla.:*

"I hope you will remain in Florida until the vote of the State is decided.

"U. S. GRANT."

Mr. Chandler then in reply to Mr. Cox said he did not know of the existence of frauds in Florida, although it was so charged, and that the five thousand dollars for which he telegraphed was handed by him to General Martin, who expended it in procuring evidence.

CHANDLER'S INTERVIEW WITH MATTHEWS.

By Mr. Butler—From whom did you get the first information that the Packard Government was to be broken up or overthrown? A.—The first information I considered reliable I received from Matthews, some time between the 18th and 20th of February, 1877. I called upon him in his room at Wormley's and had a conversation with him. I told him I called to see him because I had heard that one of Hayes, when he should come to Washington, intended to stop at some private house, and I wanted to express the hope he would not do so, but go to some hotel, so as to avoid the jealousies that arise in such as to cases. He replied he thought Gov. Hayes would stop either at Judge Swayne's or Senator Sherman's. I then said as an excuse for coming to him on the subject that I felt some sort of responsibility for Gov. Hayes until the 4th of March, and then I said "he will take care of himself."

THE TALK ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Matthews replied "since you take so much interest in getting the new administration so well started, I wish you would do the best you can or use your influence to prevent President Grant's recognizing the Packard government." That remark at once excited my attention, as it was the first tangible evidence I had had that the dishonor and dishonesty that afterwards followed was contemplated. I said it occurred to me it would be about the best thing, if Grant should recognize and establish the Packard Government. He said, no; because, if Grant should do so, Hayes would be bound by the decision of his predecessor, and would not be at liberty to change or disregard it. I replied, I thought that would be about the best thing that could happen to have the recognition absolute by Grant so as to give no option to Hayes but to give him the question as an adjudicated question.

He said, No, that is not the best way. It is the intention to have the Nichols Government recognized." Then, either at the same time or in response to an inquiry from me, he said the intention was to have the Hampton Government recognized in South Carolina. His language may have been "no, the Nichols Government is to be recognized" or "is to be established," but I said to him I did not see how the President could help recognizing and sustaining the Packard Government, when Hayes' electors had been chosen by the same votes, and had the same title. He said he had been looking into that, and there was no difficulty about it whatever. That he had ascertained, while the Returning Board canvassed votes for Presidential electors, the votes for Governor were canvassed by the Legislature, so that the electors and the Governor derived their title from different sources. I replied, all the returns were returns established by the Returning Board, and there were no other legal returns in the State, and that the Legislature had canvassed the vote and declared Packard elected from those returns.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY.

I then suggested another difficulty; that, if Nichols and Hampton were recognized, two or three Democratic Senators would be the result, and we would probably then have a Republican administration coming into power with a Democratic Senate. He replied there would be no trouble about that. It would be or had been arranged to have Republican Senators from those States.

AFRAID PACKARD WOULD BE SACRIFICED.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Senator Matthews after that? A.—I saw him at Secretary Robeson's on Tuesday before the 4th of March, and stated to him I thought Packard would be sacrificed by that arrangement, and dissented from that policy, stating emphatically, if Packard was not sustained, I would never maintain the honesty of Hayes. Evarts, Garfield, Kasson and McCormick were present. Kasson tried to justify the policy, and Evarts and Garfield said but little in assent or dissent.

The witness subsequently called upon General Garfield who told him of the conference at Wormley's, the object of which, he stated, was to see if some arrangement could be made by which the Packard Government could be abandoned, surrendered or given up. General Garfield, the witness understood, had a memorandum of the conference which the witness would like to see.

The witness was at the Executive Mansion with Governor Kellogg between eleven and twelve o'clock of March 2d, just before the Cabinet assembled, and a carriage drove up, and General Sherman, and Governor Dennison, and Governor Hayes got out and went into the Executive Mansion, and the witness was afterwards told had an interview with General Grant. Never heard that the dispatch of Sniffen, private Secretary to President Grant, dated March 1st, was received by Packard until the afternoon of March 2d, and not until after the dispatch of Sherman of March 2d, to Augur was received.

Mr. Butler then read an extract from the speech made by Representative Foster, and said he expected to be able to show who wrote it, but he suspected it was written by a Southern Democrat.

HOW HAYES PAID HIS DEBTS.

By Mr. Butler—Have you the list of the Presidential appointments made subsequent to the Florida election upon your recommendation? A.—Yes, sir; those that I remember are as follows: Major F. C. Humphries was appointed Collector at Pensacola, Fla.; Gov. Stearns, a member of the Hot Springs Commission; Judge McLin, Associate Justice of the Territory of New Mexico. George H. De Leon, who was Secretary to Governor Stearns, was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department. A young man named Phelps, who was a local Republican in Florida, was appointed in the Treasury Department, and has now gone to Paris with Gov. McCormick. Joseph Barnes, who was connected with the Florida local government in the capacity of Inspector of Elections at a poll near Tallahassee, where there was an alleged fraud of seventy-four votes, also received an office. James Bell, who was County Judge in Florida, was appointed as clerk in the land office. Captain Dennis was recommended for an auditorship in the Treasury, but was not appointed. E. W. Maxwell, who was in the detective service of the Attorney-General, and visited Florida in that capacity during the count, was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army. Messrs. Black and Vance, election officers of Archer precinct 7, box No. 2, received appointments, the former in the Custom House, Philadelphia, the latter as messenger in the Sixth Auditor's office, postoffice building, Washington.

Q.—Are both of these gentlemen colored? A.—Yes, sir; they are.

Q.—Are there any more? A.—Yes, sir. Mr. J W. Howell, who was deputy clerk of Baker county, was, upon my recommendation, appointed Collector of Customs at Fernandina, Florida.

RETURNING BOARD ANDERSON ON THE STAND.

General Thomas C. Anderson, member of the New Orleans Returning Board was called and questioned about the certificates of the electoral vote which he carried to Washington, the irregularity in the form pointed out by the Vice President of the Senate, his return to New Orleans with the document and subsequent correction and forgery of the signature, but nothing new was made known in replies. The story of the operations of the Returning Board was also rehearsed, the witness insisting that no member had the curiosity to find out in advance what would be the result of the final count.

Q.—Did it not turn out, in fact that Packard had a very considerable majority over the Hayes electors? A.—I think not.

TESTIMONY OF L. G. DENNIS.

L. G. Dennis of Florida, was examined, and in answer to questions, told of his interviews with the President who said he "was one of the few men that this administration could take counsel of," and asked him what he wanted. Recommended him in a note to Secretary Sherman for the "first good place," and subsequently in another note said Dennis "would make a capital special agent in the Treasury and I specially desired his claim may have favorable attention." Witness continuing, said McCormick suggested there was a vacancy in the position of custodian of plates and dies in the printing bureau. I saw the President and he wrote a note to McPherson, chief of the bureau, stating, if the vacancy was not filled he would regard it as a personal favor if I should be appointed. The next day I spoke to McCormick about it, and he said Secretary Sherman wanted the place for a friend of his. I told him President Hayes wanted it for a friend of his.

Q.—And Sherman beat? A.—Yes, sir he was beat. (Laughter.) I was then appointed to a place in the Department of Architecture. (Laughter.)

Q.—Did you know anything about architecture? A.—No, sir; but that was a temporary proviso. (Laughter.) I don't remember that I ever did anything.

GEN. BUTLER LEARNS MORE ABOUT THE WAYS OF POLITICIANS.

Gen. Butler.—Stop a moment. Let me see if I understand this. I thought I was up to all the ways of politicians, but I find I am a little behind. (To witness)—You say the place was improvised for you in the Supervising Architect's office? A.—Yes, sir; there was a vacancy, or they made one. At any rate, I filled one. (Laughter.)

LABORIOUS DUTIES OF DENNIS.

Q.—What was your compensation? A.—Six or seven dollars a day. I went there several times, but they never had anything for me to do, and I soon got sick of that. After about a month, I went to Governor McCormick and told him that as I was put on to draw pay, I did not think I should lose my capacity to do so if he would allow me to go to Massachusetts, (great laughter) and he gave me leave of absence for thirty days. I suggested that I did not like the idea of loafing around the building, and that it was a violation of civil service reform to draw pay in that way, and I would prefer to go away until something definite should occur. I left my address, and expected, whenever an auditorship was ready for me they would notify me, and I would come and step into it. (Laughter.) I was on leave of absence for thirty days, but I stayed ninety or one hundred and twenty days, and not hearing anything from Washington, I concluded I was forgotten and I came on to remind them that I still lived. (Laughter.) When I got here, I got two months' pay, three months pay in all. Afterwards, I was appointed in the Secret Service. Don't think the President knew anything about these appointments I have spoken of.

The witness then related the manner of his resignation and appointment in the revenue service, and said, then I made my statement for the purpose of stimulating investigation. I had, however, no personal feeling against the President, because he has always treated me kindly, and recognized me as a decent kind of a man which is much better than newspapers have done, and I always felt if he had influence enough to have done so, he would have secured me a good appointment. (Great laughter.)

After my statement was published, I received a letter that my appointment, made the 27th of March as a special agent had been cancelled that day. I received the appointment on the 28th of April.

By Mr. Cox—In these applications for office to the President or to the head of any department, did you ever intimate, or have you any reason to suppose, they knew of anything on your part that was in any way wrong or dishonorable in your course in Florida?

A.—No, sir.

After a short executive session, the committee adjourned till Mondoy.

### IN NEW ORLEANS.

PACKARD REHEARSES HIS EXPERIENCES AS GOVERNOR.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The sub-committee of the Potter Committee, met at one o'clock in parlor "P," St. Charles Hotel. Ex-Governor Packard was called to the stand. The witness gave a detailed account of his inauguration as Governor, of the establishment of a Supreme Court by Gov. Nichols, and held if he had been recognized by Hayes he could have maintained his position without the aid of Federal troops. He said the returns showed for Packard, 71,624; Nicholls, 71,198 votes.

HIS TITLE FOR GOVERNOR AS GOOD AS HAYES' FOR PRESIDENT.

Witness read the report of the joint committee made by the Senate and House tellers, and declaring Packard elected Governor and Antoine Lieutenant Governor. "I find," said witness, "my vote was in excess of five of the Hayes' electors, that is, as they canvassed them. The votes as found in the boxes gave me a much larger majority; in my opinion my title to the Governorship of Louisiana is as good as the title of Hayes to the Presidency. I consider them both good, and one is as good as the other. If Mr. Hayes' title rests on the vote of Louisiana, I am entitled to be Governor of Louisiana. The statute that declared my election elected Mr. Kellogg as United States Senator. I think the United States Senate recognized that as the lawful Legislature, and there were more members present on the second day, when my vote was declared.

Governor Packard was in the witness' chair three hours or more. At 4:30, the Commission adjourned till ten A. M. on Monday.

Governor Packard expected to sail for Liverpool on Sunday, but the steamer will not be ready to sail until Tuesday.

### SHERMAN SALTED.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE'S REPLY TO HIS IMPUDENT REQUEST.

At the close of Friday's proceedings of the Potter Committee, Mr. Morrison filed for future consideration of the committee, a proposed reply to the letter of Secretary Sherman, as follows:

I am directed by the Committee on Investigation, &c., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which you ask to have subpœned from Louisiana one hundred witnesses.

It is needless to add that should these 100 witnesses again reject their former testimony, 500 other witnesses, at least as credible as they, will be ready again to contradict them. Seven committees, or sub-committees of Congress, have investigated the question of intimidation in Louisiana, and have heard the testimony of twenty times one hundred witnesses; but no committee has ever agreed as to the fact of the existence or non-existence of such intimidation. You and your political associates of the "Visiting Committee" witnessed certain proceedings of the "Returning Board," which were based on alleged intimidation, and by which proceedings of said Returning Board reversed the decision of the people made by their ballots actually cast, and then you, with all your associates, made haste to bear witness to the justice of its conclusions.

Before the consummation of the acts alleged to be fraudulent, you and your political associates met at New Orleans; among others, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer, and George W. Julian (until recently also your political associate) who asked you and your associates to join them in the exercise of such influence as you together might possess in behalf of such a canvass of the votes of that State as by its fairness should command the respect and acquiescence of the people in all parties. This you refused to do because, as you alleged, being strangers in that State, you had no "right to control or influence any of its officers as to the manner in which they shall perform duties imposed upon them by its laws," and because by attempting so to influence them, you then further alleged you "should be condemned by the people of every State in the Union."

In the letter of accusation is made against you in the resolution of the House of Representatives under which this committee is acting, rests, so far as any testimony yet heard shows, upon the following allegation: "And evidence exists to control D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson in their official acts, you made them verbal promises and wrote a letter to them, giving them assurances and promises of reward. If the committee correctly understood your statement before it, you denied writing such letter and making such promises. However material the evidence of the witnesses you ask to have summoned may be to the fact of the number of persons killed, threatened, driven from office or otherwise intimidated, as you assure the committee it is, it can in no way affect you personally if the committee has correctly understood you to deny the allegation that you wrote the letter and gave those promises and assurances; for such allegation will be neither established nor disproved by the evidence of the number of men killed in the Feliciana parishes, whether killed because they had stolen the property of others or because others sought to steal their votes. The committee is therefore constrained for the present respectfully to decline compliance with your request to have subpœned as witnesses the several persons named by you, all of whom have testified once, some of them twice, and others three times on the same subject, and their testimony is preserved and now accessible to all, in the records of Congress.

SHERMAN'S REJOINDER.

Secretary Sherman telegraphs a rejoinder to this proposed reply to his letter, in advance of its delivery to him, and it occupies a good share of the telegraphic reports. It adds nothing new, but reiterates the stories of intimidation, and attempts to dictate to the Potter Committee how they should conduct their investigation.

### A GALLANT OFFICER.

#### A Reminiscence of the Civil War.

[Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 28.—The Governor to-day received a letter from Mr. Prunno of Savannah, Ga., who would seem to have been an officer on the staff of the Confederate General and fighting Bishop Polk, transmitting letters taken from the person of W. H. L. Wallace, then Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois, who was killed at Shiloh.

Mr. Prunno says that on the afternoon of the first day's fight at Shiloh a Union officer attracted the attention of General Polk by approaching very near the Confederate lines, and endeavoring to stop his men retreating. The brave act elicited from General Polk a desire to know who the officer was, and as he fell the Governor's correspondent rode up and took from the body the private papers which he now returns. Thereby the identity of General Wallace was ascertained.

The Union troops next day recovered the battle ground and possession of the body. Mr. Prunno sent the papers to his home, then in South Carolina, and only lately recovered them. He wants Governor Cullum to send them to the relatives of the gallant officer.

General Wallace was a son-in-law of Judge (then Colonel) T. Lyle Dickey of Chicago, and a brother of Judge Wallace of Chicago, and will be remembered by many Illinois officers.

### "BURN HIM."

#### The Outrage of a North Carolina Negro Upon a School-Mistress.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., June 29.—Information has just been received here of a most brutal and sickening outrage and murder which occurred in Pitt county, yesterday. Miss Lucy Cox, a young and beautiful school teacher, was walking along the country road near the school, when, it appears, she met a big buck nigger named Johnson. This fiend, for such he turned out to be, ravished her. He then cut open both of her breasts and fled. It is supposed that Johnson left her for dead, but she managed to make her way to the school house, where she left a note which was just legible enough to disclose the above facts. When the lady was found she was dead. The last words in the note were, "Burn Him." It is reported that the negro was arrested.

### THE INDIAN WAR.

#### Hostilities Moving Through an Unprotected District.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—A Silver City dispatch says: The latest from the front indicates the probability that the hostiles will leave Rock-Canyon and go in the direction of Columbia through Yokima Valley in Washington Territory, and passing along to Spokane county get to Kootenai. They will meet with little or no opposition on this route, there being no troops and but few volunteers to meet, except of the latter such as might possibly be sent out from Walla-Walla. If they take the route here indicated they will pass through a fine stock country and commit heavy depredations, with the probability of murdering many settlers.

MR. LANGDON of Seneca Falls died of lockjaw through a cold contracted by the shaving of his beard, which he had worn many years.

## HEWITT AND WATTERSON.

### More of the History of the Electoral Commission Bill.

### Tilden's Action and His Shirking all Responsibility.

#### The Objections of the House Democrats to the Bill.

Congressman Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee during and after the Presidential campaign, prints an open letter to Henry Watterson, in the New York *Sun* of Thursday, replying to this averment made by Mr. Watterson in his late letter:

You know, and I know, that Mr. Tilden disapproved of the Electoral bill. You know, and I know, that you spent Sunday, the 14th of January, in New York, and that he made his objections sufficiently known to you.

Mr. Hewitt states that Mr. Watterson, when he wrote this, ought to have known that Gov. Tilden would not confirm the statement, and then continues as follows:

TILDEN'S NEW VIEW OF THE ELECTORAL BILL.

It would be enough for me to deny explicitly, as I do deny, that I knew "that Mr. Tilden disapproved of the Electoral bill," and to affirm as I do affirm that he never expressed to me either his approval or disapproval of that measure prior to the 4th of March, 1877. But justice to him and myself alike requires that I should make a brief statement of the facts in reference to the origin and passage of the Electoral bill. The first knowledge I ever had of the bill was when it was presented to the House Electoral Committee by the Senate Electoral Committee at their first joint conference. It had been framed in secret by the Senate Committee, without any consultation with me, or with any Democratic member of the House Committee. It came to us in a finished state, as was stated, with the unanimous approval of all the members of the Senate Committee, Democrats as well as Republicans. In framework and substance, it was the bill which was finally adopted, with some important modifications which the House Committee were subsequently able to secure. It contained, however, a provision by which the final constitution of the commission was to be determined by lot. The presentation of this scheme took the Democratic members of the House Committee by surprise. I went at once to New York, and passed the greater part of January 14 with Gov. Tilden, discussing the provisions of the Senate bill, of which I gave him a copy. He complained that it was a surprise to him, and of the attitude of the Democratic Senators in having committed themselves to the measure without consultation with him. He objected to some of the details of the bill, especially the provision for lot, and said that he would never consent to subject the Presidency to a game of chance. He asked for delay, which I told him was impossible, because the Senate Committee had notified us that they felt constrained to make an immediate report to the Senate, because of the brief interval left for making the electoral count. I tried hard to get him either to approve or disapprove the measure, but he neither approved nor did he take the responsibility of advising his friends, under the circumstances, to oppose and defeat the bill, when he was powerless to control the subsequent legislation. Before leaving, I told him that if he would not take this responsibility we must act on our own judgment, and that we had duties to perform as members of Congress which would compel us to act, and act promptly. I then left him to take the train, without having secured either his express approval or disapproval of the measure, but with the conviction resting on my mind that he did not wish his friends to be responsible for the defeat of the measure. But he was very urgent for more time. I have since been told that he was at that time engaged in elaborating a plan of procedure upon which he would be prepared to stand, but he did not then tell me this, and I had no knowledge of the fact until long afterward.

THE ELECTORAL PLAN DISCUSSED.

The next morning early, I communicated to my colleagues the views of Mr Tilden, so far as I was in possession of them, and we at once decided that we could not assent to the plan of choosing any of the Judges by lot, and at the subsequent meeting of the joint committees that plan was abandoned, and the plan known as the "Four Senior Justice plan," hereinafter described, was proposed to us by the Senate Committee.

This brings me to Mr. Watterson's next allegation, which, as I understand it, contains the specification of the falsehood which he charges upon me, and which I have heretofore been compelled to deny in the dark:

"You know, and I know, that on Monday evening, the 15th of January, a meeting of the Committee of Advisement considered the terms of the bill, hypothetically submitted to it: that at that meeting I opposed them; that you were dumb as an oyster as to Mr. Tilden's opinions; that, finally, we all agreed to support the measure, most of us believing it to be the emination of our chief. I have charged, and I do charge, that your failure to deal frankly with us on that occasion, your failure to tell us what Mr. Tilden had said to you the day before, was the practical suppression of his more sagacious counsels, and to all intents the betrayal of your friend."

The charge of falsehood, then, reduces itself to this: Not that I made any statement which was untrue, but that I refrained from making any statement at all, and thus suppressed the truth; or, as the logicians state it, my crime was not *expressio falsi*, but *suppressio veri*. I accept the issue, and am glad to have it defined. I answer that I had not suppressed a single fact that was within my knowledge or keeping as to Mr. Tilden's views; but that, on the contrary, I had been most careful and explicit in communicating to my associates every particle of knowledge which I myself possessed as to Mr. Tilden's views. This knowledge was limited, as I have stated, to his objections to the choice of Judges by lot, which provision had already been stricken from the bill, and to his desire for delay, which everybody, without dissent, so far as I can recall, regarded as out of the question.

Having put in this general denial, I now proceed to traverse Mr. Watterson's statements categorically.

There was a meeting in the Speaker's room, as I remember, on the 16th, and not on the 15th of January, 1877, at which were present the Advisory Committee, the Democratic members of the Electoral Committee, and some leading Democratic members who were not on either committee. Mr. Watterson was present. I acted as Chairman, and stated hypothetically the provisions of the bill then pending between the Senate and the House Electoral Committees, and requested on behalf of the House Committee advice as to whether it should be agreed to or not. That bill provided for a commission, to consist of five members of the Senate, five members of the House, and the four senior Justices of the Supreme Court, who were themselves to select a fifth Justice. The plan was fully discussed, and finally approved, very reluctantly, but as the best attainable measure of settlement. Mr. Watterson did not oppose it, except in the sense that he made a speech full of complaint, and stated that all had been lost when I refused to appeal to the people, and that there was no other course left but to take the best procurable terms. I was not at that time in possession of Mr. Tilden's views as to the special provisions of the bill as modified, and could not, therefore, communicate them to the meeting; but I did receive them during the night, and the next day secured a modification in the provision for selecting the Judges, which was regarded at the time by all our friends in Washington as very satisfactory. But as to Mr. Tilden's views on the propriety of an Electoral bill I was very properly "dumb as an oyster," as Mr. Watterson phrases it, because, as has been seen, I had no information which would have warranted me in saying that he either approved or disapproved it.

So far as the charge of "betrayal of my friend" is concerned, I have reason to think that Mr. Watterson already knows Mr. Tilden's views on this subject, and that the only possible palliation which he can offer for having made it is that it was an inference of his own, in the place of Mr. Tilden's statement to the contrary. The charge is as unjustifiable as it is absolutely untrue.

Mr. Watterson's next statement is simply ludicrous to those who know anything of the origin of the Electoral bill. He says:

I only know, and you know, that the Electoral bill was not Mr. Tilden's offspring, and I have only said what I now repeat, that you allowed your bastard to be palmed off as his legimate offspring without saying a word.

I might as well be charged with falsehood for not denying that Mr. Tilden created the sun and moon. Mr. Watterson knows, and I know, that he has been fully informed in regard to the history of the Electoral bill. He knows that neither was Mr. Tilden nor I responsible for the bantling. It was born in the Senate Electoral Committee. Who was its father I do not know. My sole connection with it consisted in acting with my colleagues on the House Committee to secure the modifications which at the time seemed to be calculated to bring about an honest result. That it turned out otherwise is surely chargeable neither to Mr. Tilden nor to myself.

THE OREGON VOTE.

Mr. Watterson repeats, after reading the address which I had prepared to be issued to the people, that I proposed to rest the Democratic case on the vote of Oregon. I want no better evidence of the desperate straits to which he is reduced than this senseless iteration. The address states the case alternatively, that the final decision must rest either on the face of the returns or upon the actual will of the people, to be ascertained by going behind the face of the returns, and then adds:

"We do not hesitate to declare our conviction and position in favor of the doctrine of substantial justice, and of giving effect to the will of the people. We believe that the returns sent to the Vice President can and should be inquired into. We believe that only genuine, and not false or fraudulent, votes should be counted, and, to quote the words of President Lincoln, that "the two Houses of Congress, convened under the twelfth article of the Constitution, have complete power to exclude from counting all electoral votes deemed by them to be illegal."

How can language be made clearer that I did not think it right to rest the Democratic case on the vote of Oregon?

His statement that there was any "wrangle" over the document is simply untrue.

THE GRANT INTERVIEW.

Referring to his celebrated interview with General Grant, Mr. Hewitt says:

Before going to the interview, which was held in accordance with the advice of leading Democrats, whose counsels I had sought—not "fifty," as Mr. Watterson, with characteristic inflation, states, but possibly twenty Senators and Representatives—to meet at my house, in order to consult as to the steps to be taken after getting the views of the President. The communication was necessarily made in confidence, under circumstances of peculiar gravity. An imperfect account did appear in the papers of the next day, and it was a matter of some discussion as to who broke faith and divulged what passed. I had my suspicions at the time, but from Mr. Watterson's admission that he cannot keep a secret, it is only a fair conclusion that he was the man. It was this belief which led me to object to his presence at the recent Democ

## INDEXER NOYES.

### The French Minister in a Humiliating Position.

#### How He Stood by Fraud in Florida and Got His Reward.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Ex-Governor E. F. Noyes, the *de facto's* Minister to France, was the central figure before the Potter Committee during the close of last week. The fact alone that an American Minister to one of the great Powers of Europe, is compelled to take the witness' stand to clear himself from the charge of corruption in securing the position he holds, is the most humiliating spectacle ever presented to American eyes, and makes an epoch in our political history.

The testimony against Noyes is overwhelming and crushing—such as would drive any man but "Index Noyes" with shame and confusion from public life. Upon him there is reason to believe the disgrace that has overtaken him will have but little effect, and he will "stick" unless France on a full view of his character should refuse to receive him as the accredited Minister of the United States.

NOYES' MISSION IN FLORIDA.

The evidence against Noyes in brief is, that he went to Florida as one of the visiting statesmen from Ohio in the interest of Hayes. That it was there understood that he was the confidential friend and agent of Hayes and in all things political was the great almoner to dispense Republican favors. McLin, the Republican chairman of the Florida Returning Board, and upon whose vote the fate of Mr. Hayes depended, swears that he was approached by two of the "visiting statesmen" *and told that they were authorized by Noyes to say to him* (McLin) *if he would count the vote for Hayes a reward should surely follow.*

It further appears that Noyes defended what is known as the Alachua fraud, appearing in person before the Board for that purpose, and after he had reason to know that the return from that county had been forged by the addition of 219 votes. Noyes was also present when all the returns from the State were opened by the Board and counted upon their face. He knew that in that count a fraudulent return was used from Baker county instead of the true return, and used for the purpose of taking the State from Tilden and giving it to Hayes by 42 majority.

NOYES' DENIALS.

It is true that Noyes and his confederates (two or three of them) deny any complicity in the forgeries and perjuries utilized in stealing Florida from the Democrats. It requires but little experience in criminal law to be informed that all criminals will shield themselves behind a false oath when the taking of such oath holds out reasonable hope of escape. It is proven that these men were guilty of a conspiracy to rob Florida of its legal vote, and they knew that under the law of that State their offense is punishable by indictment and imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Noyes, the mouth-piece and confidential agent of Hayes, descended to the level of the jail bird, ballot box stuffers, forgers and perjurers of Florida; defended their action as attorney, and was the leading spirit in stifling the voice of a State of the Union, and in stealing the Presidency for the man who rewarded him by sending him as minister to France. Will the people of the two countries tamely submit to be thus insulted?

His pompous, attempted refutation before the committee that Judge Cocke's testimony to the sub-committee in Jacksonville, Florida, that he (Noyes) was closeted under lock and key with McLin and other prominent Returning Board statesmen, is a fair sample of his style. Judge Cocke's reputation for truth and veracity has never been before questioned. But desperate diseases require desperate remedies. Florida and Louisiana are the best evidences, politically, on record. C. B. B

## BOND THIEVES.

### The Recent Robbery of $75,000 from an Official.

#### Arrest of a Party on Suspicion of being One of the Thieves.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Nearly a month ago, ex-Chief Naval Constructor Hanscom was reported to have been robbed of $75,000 in Washington, the savings from a hard-earned salary of $4,000 a year. Surprise being expressed at the large amount of his accumulations, Mr. Hanscom, then a witness before Whitthorne's Naval Committee, gave out that his total loss was really only about $1,500, his will and some other private papers. This story did not tally, however, with the statement sent to the police throughout the country and McElfresh & McDevitt, the Washington detectives, who offered $5,000 reward for the return of four City of Pomeroy bonds of $1,000 each, two Marion county (Indiana) bonds of $1,000 each, two East bonds of $500 each, thirty United States five-twenty coupon bonds of $100 each, and twenty-two bonds of the same character. This makes a total of $48,000, Mr. Hanscom's exact loss.

Ben Franklin, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, got a lot of the circulars a day or two ago, and while distributing them among the Philadelphia bankers learned that on the 11th of June a man had called at Drexel & Co.'s in regard to bonds. He was a fine-looking person, and was extremely particular in the smaller details of negotiation, and finally sold $5,000 of five-twenty coupons to the firm. Next day he returned and disposed of $6,000 more of the same character of bonds. Shortly after this, another business-like looking individual sold Drexel & Co. on three different occasions $8,000 worth of the same kind.

From the description given, Ben Franklin was satisfied that the two flush gentlemen were notorious thieves, who had recently attracted his attention by their reckless expenditures of cash. Careful examination proved that the numbers on the $10,000 worth of Governments disposed of to Drexel & Co. corresponded with certain of the numbers on the Hanscom circulars. This morning the gentleman who had sold the last $8,000 worth of bonds walked into Drexel & Co.'s house and offered for sale one $1,000 and two $500 bonds. The bond clerk was on the alert and referred to his circular. The numbers on the three bonds tallied with those on the circular, and a messenger hastily ran after Franklin.

While the latter was on his way the thief was taken to the Agency, and when confronted by the detective a mutual recognition took place. The prisoner was willing to have a speedy hearing, and was at once taken before a magistrate, where he gave his name as Edward Perkins of Easton, Pa. Franklin and Drexel's bond clerk gave in their testimony, and Mr. Perkins was put under $25,000 bail for a further hearing to-morrow. The prisoner's right name is John Pettingill. He is known in New York as the "Boston Pet." He comes from somewhere in Yankeeland, and is universally recognized by the police officials as one of the most expert and audacious thieves and forgers in the country.

In the spring of 1875, in connection with William Bartlett, an old Sing Sing convict, he passed a forged check of McPherson & Co., cattle drovers, on the City Bank of this city. Bartlett passed as the drover, and Pettingill, *alias* John Anderson, laid down the check. They were subsequently caught on a New York railroad, and sentenced on July 13, 1875, to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. They served in the full term, less the commutation for good behavior. Bartlett, just at this same time, is undergoing a trial in New York for robbing a cashier in broad daylight. Other arrests in the Hanscom robbery may be looked for shortly.

## DOLLAR OIL.

### New Outlets—Out of the Ground and Out of the Country.

#### Dollar Oil is Death to the Drillers and Dealers.

Every little while we have the skeleton plan of a new outlet for the overstock of oil in our State. One time it is Pipe line to Baltimore and another to Buffalo. Now we have one to Erie and from thence by lake and canal to seaboard. Whenever any one begins to talk of taking oil to the seaboard by canal boats, then you can make up your mind they don't know what they are talking about. Men want their money for their oil, a little quicker than they can get it by trusting it on a canal boat or float of any kind. The oil men are the very fastest kind of men, and a high pressure engine running night and day forcing oil two or three hundred miles through pipes like water is forced through hose at a fire, is the only kind of transportation that suits them. The latest scheme of the Erie pipe line an exchange says:

"There has been recorded in the office of Register and Recorder of Erie county within the last few days, the Articles of Association of the Northwestern Transportation Company, which, as the charter specifies, is organized for the purpose of erecting pipe lines, offices, and the necessary machinery for transporting oil, the line to do business and to move oil to and from points in the counties of Erie, Crawford Warren, Venango, Forest, Clarion, Armstrong and Butler. The capital stock of the Company is to be $500,000, and will be composed of shares of the value of $50 each. The charter is to continue in force for twenty years. The management is to consist of five directors, who shall be elected annually by the stockholders, the Board of Directors to elect the officers of the Company, as is done in other corporations. For the first year the Directors are C. B. Curtis, James Hemphill and P. C. Heydrick, and those gentlemen are the signers of the articles of incorporation.

From what can be learned, the Directors feel very sanguine of the ultimate success of the enterprise. The design is to transport the oil by pipe to Erie, whence it will be shipped via lake and canal to the seaboard or foreign ports. The projectors of the pipe line are well known to the citizens, and are held in high regard."

The truth is there has been too much oil pumped out of the ground for the demand to maintain high prices.

Of course this immense supply of cheap oil will cause it to be used in many ways than it has not heretofore been used in, and a regular, steady increase in the consumption of the oil will be established. As an instance of that it is said by a leading firm here—Weldon & Kelly—on Wood street, that there has been over one million of oil stoves for summer use made this season, and the demand is on the increase. That instead of firing up a great big cooking stove to boil the coffee or make a cup of tea, the little oil stove is lighted as easily as a lamp and put out when the boiling is over, discontinuing the heat so unnecessary and unpleasant in a house these hot days.

But dollar oil is death to the dealers at the wells.

To attempt to follow and explain the tricks of oil men workidg for a rise or fall would be one of the hardest jobs any newspaper man could undertake, and probably one of the hardest problems that the ordinary reader could be asked to wrestle with. It is a good deal like a cornered politician talking "balance of trade." Whether McFarland, the Receiver of the Standard, has anything to do with all this trouble, we are not prepared to state, but in trying to get at the true inwardness of the situation one experiences the mystification of Jack Cade when he lost his little farm. He proposed to get even on that little balance of trade by "killing all the lawyers." "Aye, that I mean to do," said Cade.


**Doctors Gave Him Up.**

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good." TTHS

**Almost Impossible,**

still it is true, $4 for $1 65. The managers have this day reduced those men's fine cassimere pants, formerly sold for $4, to $1 65. Call immediately and you will see this wonderful bargain is true, at the great bankrupt sale of clothing, 52 Sixth street between Liberty street and Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. Remember this great sale must positively close in two days.


**Agricultural Repairing.**

Messrs. A. P. Smith & Co., who sell the famous Smith mower and reaper, and who are located at No. 41 Federal, near Lacock street, Allegheny, make a specialty of repairing agricultural implements. The firm have every facility to do repairing promptly and at low rates. The work is invariably done substantially as only the best workmen are employed.


**What Georgians Wear.**

[From the Columbus Enquirer-Sun.]

The encouragement of home industry is exemplified to the fullest degree in Columbus. Here may be seen young men of wealth dressed in fashionably made suits, which only cost $4 50, and which are entirely of home product. The cotton is grown in the neighboring fields, it is spun by the Eagle and Phœnix factories, the cloth is cut out by a Georgia tailor, and delivered to home seamstresses, who make the clothes.

**Complimentary.**

[N. Y. Evening Post, Rep.]

The clan Cameron triumphs anew in Pennsylvania. Governor Hartranft has announced that he will not be a candidate for United States Senator, and the course is clear for Don Cameron to succeed himself. In any other state, under similar conditions, there might be hope against so corrupt a cabal as the Camerons, but Pennsylvania is Pennsylvania.

**What Mrs. Jenks has Proven.**

[From the Boston Globe.]

While there was here and there a man who believed Sherman innocent, or at least entertained doubts as to his guilt, now it is the universal opinion that he did write that letter of agreement to Weber and Anderson, and not only this, but his extraordinary efforts to escape the responsibility of it plainly shows that the letter carries with it the worst and most damaging construction of its meaning possible to be applied to it.

**A Blessing Always Remaining.**

[Christian Press.]

Dr. Bell relates that a blind girl, residing in France, had for many years perused an embossed Bible with her fingers, but becoming partially paralyzed, the sense of touch in her fingers was lost. Her agony of mind at the deprivation was great, and in a moment of despair she took up her Bible, bent down her head and kissed the open leaf, by way, as she supposed, of a last farewell. In the act of doing so, to her great surprise and sudden joy, she felt the letters distinctly with her lips, "and from that day," he adds, "this poor child has thus been reading the book which is her one great comfort."


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

### New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Gold opened and closed at 100¾, with sales during the day at 100¾. Borrowing rates 1½ per cent. and flat. Silver bars 115⅜ currency, 114⅜ gold. Silver coin ¾@1¼ per cent discount. Governments active and firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities steady. Stocks higher; the improvement ranging ⅛ to 1⅞ per cent, the latter for Northwest preferred. The active stocks were Lake Shore, Northwest, St. Paul, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and New Jersey Central. The last named was noticeably irregular and fluctuated frequently in sympathy with the London market. Outside of the above shares the market was very quiet. At the close prices reacted a fraction from the best figures of the day.

Transactions aggregated 95,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Northwest common, 15,000 preferred, 7,000 St. Paul common, 2,500 preferred, 16,000 Lackawana, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 1,600 Michigan Central, 1,300 C. C. C. & I., 3,000 Western Union and 2,000 Pacific Mail.

Close—Money at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Custom receipts, $242,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,575,000. Clearings, $100,000,000. Sterling $4 85½@4 88.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coup '81. | 107¼ | 5-20s,'65..... | 102½ |
| 5-20s,'67..... | 105⅞ | 2 20s,'68..... | 109 |
| New 5s..... | 107 | New 4½s..... | 104½ |
| New 4 per cts. | 100¾ | 10-40s, coups.. | 108 |
| 10-40s..... | 109¾ | Currency 6s... | 120¾ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee old. | 36 | Tennessee new | 36 |
| Virginia new. | 20 | Virginia, old.. | 22 |
| Missouri 6s... | 105 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. T. Co.... | 87¾ | C. C. C. & I.. | 26 |
| Quicksilver.... | 13 | N. J. Central... | 38½ |
| Do preferred. | 31 | Rock Island..... | 117¼ |
| Pacific Mail... | 17⅝ | St. Paul..... | 52⅜ |
| Mariposa..... | 1 | Do preferred. | 82⅜ |
| Do preferred. | 1½ | Wabash ..... | 14 |
| Adams Ex..... | 103¾ | Ft. Wayne.... | 94 |
| Fargo Ex..... | 93¾ | Terre Haute.... | 1½ |
| American Ex.. | 47 | Do preferred. | 2 |
| U. S. Ex..... | 47 | O. & M..... | 7¼ |
| N. Y. Central... | 108¼ | C. & A..... | 77 |
| Erie..... | 15¾ | Do preferred. | 102 |
| Do preferred. | 30¾ | Del. & Lack... | 49⅜ |
| Harlem..... | 139 | A. & P. T. Co... | 25½ |
| Mich. Central.. | 65½ | Mo. Pacific..... | 1½ |
| Panama ..... | 125 | R. & S..... | 106¾ |
| Union Pacific.. | 64½ | H. & St. Joe .... | 11¾ |
| Lake Shore.... | 58½ | Central Pacific. | 105⅜ |
| Illinois Central | 84⅝ | Union..... | 107½ |
| Pittsburgh..... | 79½ | Land Grants.... | 7¾ |
| N. W. C..... | 48⅞ | Sinking Fund.. | 2¾ |
| Do preferred. | 76½ | | |

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 2.—Consols 95 15-16; Illinois Central 86; Pennsylvania Central 32¾; Reading 17¼; 5-20s '67, 107⅝; 10-40s, 110¾d; new 5s, 108¾; 4½s, 106½; Erie, 15¾; preferred, 32.

PARIS MARKET.

PARIS, July 2.—Rentes 114f 20c.

ANTWERP MARKET.

ANTWERP, July 2.—Refined petroleum 25.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Cotton quiet at 6 3-16@6¾d; sales 7,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; speculation and export 7,000 bales. California white wheat average, 9s@10s 3d; red western spring, 8s 9½@9s 5½; winter, 9s 6d@10s. Corn—new western mixed, 22s 6d@22s 9d. Canadian peas, 34s 3d. Linseed oil, 28s@28s 6d. Turpentine, 24s. Fine American cheese, 47s 6d. Pork, 47s 6d.

## GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, July 2, 1878.

Business in the line of vegetables, fruits and greenstuffs generally was fairly active. Prices are declining owing to enormous receipts, but the demand is quite fair, which bolsters up the market somewhat.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

**Country Produce.**

There is no improvement in the low condition of the butter market, and eggs are weaker, receipts continuing large. Beans are in light supply and prices are firm. Cheese unchanged. Owing to large receipts potatoes are rapidly declining in price.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 80@1 90; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 8@9c; choice solid, 8@9c; medium grades, 5@7c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 10@11c; choice new, 6@8c; Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; ? bush boxs $3 25@4 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11½@12½ per dz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25 lb cases of 12 glass cups, per lb 13@15c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, 75c.

POTATOES—New, per bbl, $2 00@2 25.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 30@50c per pair; ducks, 40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth cleverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

**Grain, Flour and Feed.**

There is nothing to report of the grain market, but that general dullness prevails. The depression in wheat continues, and prices are both lower and weak. There is a better feeling in corn and oats. Flour is fairly active, but prices are tending to lower figures.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Indiana red and amber, $1 07@1 10; choice amber and white $1 08@1 10; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1 05@1 08; medium do $1 00@1 05.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 45@46c; high mixed, 42@44c; ear, prime yellow, 48@49c; mixed, 45@47c.

Oats—Prime white 28@29c; mixed 26@27c.

Rye—No. 1, 57@60c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extra, $5 50@5 75; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do, $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 5 0@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $9@10 00; No. 2 do, $7 00@8 50; No. 3 or medium, $6 50@7 50; prime upland prarie, $8 00@10 00; No. 2, $6 50@8 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $18 00@19 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

**Groceries and Provisions.**

Notwithstanding the activity reported in sugars in the East it does not affect our market very much. There is a hopeful feeling, and higher prices are certain to come before long. Coffees are very quiet. The remaining articles in the grocery line are moderately active. The market in provisions continue strong.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green Coffee | | Prime sugar syrup | 45c |
| Fancy Rio | 20@ c | Good do do | 40c |
| Choice Rio | 19@19½c | Good molasses | 40c |
| Prime Rio | @18½c | Black " | 28c |
| Good Rio | @17¾c | Sugars. | |
| Ordinary Rio | @17 c | Standard A.. | 9¾@ 9¾c |
| Java | 25½@27½c | Off. A | 9 @ 9¾c |
| Roasted Coffees. | | Ex. C | 8¾@ 8¾c |
| Rio tn papr's | @20½c | Ref Yellows. | 8 @ 8¼c |
| Rio in bulk | @20 c | Molasses do.. | 7 @ 7½c |
| Java in pap'ers | @30 c | Out loaf | @10¾c |
| Java in bulk | @29 c | Crushed | @10¾c |
| Teas. | | Powdered | @10¼c |
| Young Hyson | @1 00 | Granulated | @ 9¾c |
| Gunpowder | @1 00 | N. O. Molasses. | New |
| Imperial | @ 80 | Strictly ch | @ c |
| Japan | @ 75 | Strictly prime | @ c |
| Oolong | @ 80 | Prime | @ c |
| Souchong | @ 75 | Fair | @ |
| Rice. | | Soaps. | |
| Cho'e Carolina | @ c | Irish soap, box | @3 90 |
| Prime " | @ c | S. S. Star, box | @ 6 |
| Starch. | | Talbott's best, | @ 6 75 |
| Gloss | @ c | Gold do | |
| Cornstarch | @ c | Extra olive do | 8 |
| Spices (whole). | | Do N. Y. city | @ c |
| Clover | @ c | German mottled do | @ c |
| Allspice | @ c | California, box | @ 4 25 |
| Cassia | @ c | Soda. | |
| Nutmegs | @1 05 | Bi-carb in kegs | @ c |
| Pepper | @ c | Do as'ted pap's | @ c |
| Syrups. | | Do as'ted ¼ p'rs | @ c |
| Choice maple fir'd | @ c | Sol soda in kegs | @ c |
| Prime " | @ c | Candles. | |
| Choice sugar syrup | @ c | Star, full w'ght | @ c |
| | | Stearine | @ c |
| | | Mould | @ c |

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams, extra sugar cured | @ c | Lard, p. l. in tr'ces | @ c |
| Shoulders, s. c. | @ c | Do., ¼ bbls | @ c |
| Brek'fst bcn, | @ c | Do, ret'nd in tr'es | @ c |
| Dried beef, do | @ c | " " ¼ bbls | @ c |
| Beef tongues sugar cured | @ c | " " kegs | @ c |
| Mess pork | @ c | Do, in 2-lb tea pots | @ c |
| Bacon shoulders, | @ c | " 5-lb coffee do | @ c |
| | @ c | " in 3-lb pails | @ c |
| B. short sides, do. | @ c | " 5-lb " | @ c |
| B. clear sides, do | @ c | " 4-lb " | @ c |

**Miscellaneous.**

BEESWAX—@ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans @ doz, $1 09@1 40; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75; blackberries do, $1 25; peaches, 3 lb cans @ dozen, $1 85@$2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 05@1 10 corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $6 00; half do, $3 75@4 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, @ lb.6@8c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do, common do, 3c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, @ lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, @ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $13 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish @ half barrel, $4 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3; lake herring $2 15; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4; halibut (smoked), @ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring @ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new @ box at $1 65@1 75; London layers, $2 25 Muscatels, $2 20; mat raisins, $3 75 @ mat; Valenties, 8c @ lb; sultanas 13c. Dates 7¼c @ lb. Currants 5@6c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@13c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $12 00. Lemons—Malaga, $6 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62@65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 55@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled; carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@50c; dark, 25@36c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 23@25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, July 2, 1878.

The very low ebb to which the oil market has tumbled, as noticed yesterday, still continues, and to-day, there is not the east sign of a rise, as prices are weak at the low figures that now rule. Some predict that prices will fall still more before the present panic is over.

CRUDE.

United 93@97c; shipment $1 17@1 18.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 10½c; New York, 11c; Pittsburgh, 10½@10¾c.

DISPATCHES.

By Associated Press.

TITUSVILLE, July 2.—Market weak at at 96¼c bid.

OIL CITY, July 2.—Old offered at 95¾c.

PARKERS, July 2.—Market stood at 96¾c bid.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**New York**—JULY 2.—Cotton quiet at 11 7-16@11 9-16c. Flour in fair demand; receipts 19,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 40@3 85; common to good $3 95@4 30; good to choice $4 35@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 50; extra Ohio $4 00@5 75; St Louis $3 95@7 00; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 00. Wheat demand fair and prices have advanced; receipts, 88,000 bushels; ungraded spring 96c@$1 02; No. 3 spring 85c; No. 2 spring $1 01@1 02; No. 1 spring $1 03@1 05; ungraded red western $1 00@1 02; No. 3 do 95c; No. 2 do $1 10@1 11; No. 1 $1 11; amber Michigan $1 11@1 12; No. 1 white $1 17; white Sttae $1 18@1 19. Rye dull; west ern 55@60c. Barley and malt nominally unchanged. Corn stronger; receipts, 93,000 bushels; ungraded 40@45½c; steamer 43½@44c; No. 2, 44½@45c; Kansas 43@45½c; steamer yellow 46c; white western 52@52½c; No. 2 white 52½c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts, 36,000 bushels; No. 2, 30@30½c; do white 33c; No. 1, 31c; No. 2 Chicago 31¾c; western mixed 30@32c. Hay heavy at 45@55c. Hops firm; eastern and western 7@10c. Coffee heavy. Sugar dull and unchanged; refining, fair to good, 7 3-16@7¾c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice steady. Petroleum dull; United 97½c; crude 6¾c; refined 10¾c. Tallow heavy at 6½7c. Eggs nominally unchanged; western 10@10½c. Rosin dull at $1 45@1 50. Turpentine steady at 9c. Pork dull and lower; mess $10 12½@11 50. Cutmeats quiet; long clear $5 75. Lard dull and lower at $7 10@7 15. Butter nominally unchanged: westwestern 6@20c. Cheese heavy at 3@8½c. Whisky heavy $1 07½.

**Chicago**—JULY 2.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher; unsettled: No. 1 Chicago spring 9 1c; No. 2 89½c cash; 89¾@89¾c July; 82¾@82¾c August; No. 3 82c. Corn active, firm and higher at 36¾c cash and July; 37½c August; rejected 33¾c. Oats steady and firm at 23¾c cash; 22¾c August; 22½c September; rejected 20c. Rye dull and lower at 47c. Barley fairly active and a shade higher at 48½c. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates; heavy at $9 12½ cash and July $9 20@9 ¾ August; $9 35@9 37½ September. Lard dull, weak and lower at $6 72½ cash and July; $6 80@6 82½ August; $6 90@6 92¾ September, Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 06. Receipts—Flour 8,500 barrels; wheat, 52,000 bushels; corn, 378,000 bushels; oats, 92,000 bushels; rye, 6,500 bushels; barley, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 barrels; wheat, 128,000 bushels; corn, 96,000 bush els; oats, 95,000 bushels; rye, 722 bushels; barley, 830 bushels.

Close—Wheat active firm and higher at 90c July; 87¾c August. Corn active, firm and higher at 37@37½c July; 37¾@37½c August. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork easier; declined 2½c. Lard easier and not quotably lower.

**Toledo** — JULY 2.—Wheat firm; extra white Michigan $1 06; amber Michigan spot $1 03; seller July 96¾c, seller August 9¼¢; No' 1 red winter held at $1 05; No. 2 do spot $1 00; seller July 93¼c; seller August 92c; No. 2 D. and M. red 99c. Corn dull; high mixed 38½c; No. 2 spot seller July 37¾c seller August 39c asked; 38½c bid; rejected 36c. Oats firmer; No. 2 25½c; white 27c. Receipts—Wheat, 8000 bushels; corn 38,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; corn, 6,000 bushls; oats, 1,000 bushels. In store —wheat, 83,000 bushels; corn, 350,000 bushels; oats, 82,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 white Michigan $1 04; amber spot $103; seller July 97½c; seller August 93¾@94¼c; No. 2 red winter seller July 93½c; seller August 92@92½c. Corn firm; No. 2 spot 38c asked, 37¾c bid; seller July 37¾c; seller August 39c; rejected 36¼c.

**St. Louis**—JULY 2.—Flour weak and lower; XX fall $3 65@4 00; XXX do $4 10@4 30; family $4 35@4 55; choice $4 50@4 75. Wheat higher; No. 3 red fall 84@85ccash; 81¼@82¾c July; 80¾@81¾c August; No. 4 do 73½@74c. Corn firmer; No. 2 33¾@33¾c cash; 33¾@33¼c July; 35¼@35¾c August. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2, 24@24½c cash; 22¼c August. Rye dull and lower at 45c. Whisky firmer at $1 06. Pork easier; jobbing at $9 55@9 75. Lard nominally unchanged at $6 80@6 85, according to location. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged; car lots—shoulders $5 00; cribs $5 50. Winter meat held at $5 10, $5 75, $5 90@5 95. Bacon easier at $5 50, $6 12½, $6 15, $8 25,@$6 37½. Receipts—Flour, 2,400 barrels; wheat, 34,000 bushels; corn, none; rye, none; oats, 2,000 bushels; barley none. Shipments—Flour, 4,300 barrels; wheat, 35,000 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; barley, none.

**Philadelphia**—JULY 2.—Flour dull; superfine $2 50@3 00; extra $3 00@4 00; high grades $5 50@6 50. Wheat quiet and steady; red 92c@$1 08; amber $1 06@1 13; white $1 16@1 18; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 05 Corn steady; yellow 43c; mixed 42c. Oats—white western 30@31c; western mixed 28@30c. Rye at 56@57c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $10 75. Beef—India mess $17 00; sweet pickled hams 11@12c; pickled hams 8¼@9c; green 7@8c. Lard steady; butchers' $6 75@7 00; city kettle $7 75. Butter dull; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 14@16c; Western Reserve 10@12c. Eggs dull and drooping; western 11@12c. Cheese dull. Petroleum dull and weak; refined 11c; crude 8¼@8¾c. Whisky steady and unchanged: western at $1 09. Receipts—Flour —1,300 barrels; corn 48,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels; wheat, 49,000 bushels; rye, 550 bushels.

**Cincinnati**—JULY 2. — Cotton quiet and steady at 11½c. Flour dull and prices a shade lower; family at $4 25@5 50. Wheat in good demand at full prices, new 75@88c. Corn steady and firm at 40@41c. Oats quiet at 26@29c. Rye quiet and firm at 56@58c. Barley dull prime to choice fall 43@48c. Pork easier; sales at $10. Lard dull and nominal; current make held at $6 86; kettle $7 25@7 75. Bulkmeats inactive at $5 00, 12½, $5 60@5 65. Bacon easier but not quotably higher; $5 75, $6 20, $6 25@6 37½. Whisky steady at $1 05. Butter dull; creamery 16@18c; choice western reserve 10@11c; choice central Ohio 8@8½c. Linseed oil steady at 52@54c Hogs in fair demand but at lower rates; common $3 50@3 90; light $4 00@4 25; butchers' $4 35@4 45; packing $4 10@4 35; receipts 1,420 head; shipments 790 head.

**Milwaukee**—JULY 2.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm; opened advanced ½c; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 99½c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 96½c; No. 2, 95½c; July, 95½c; August, 84¾c; September, 82¾c; No. 3, 80¼c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 36½c. Oats weaker; No. 2 23½c. Rye easier; No. 1, 48c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, July 61½c; August 63½c. Provisions dull and quiet. Pork $9 25 cash or July. Lard—prime steam, $6 75. Freights of wheat to Buffalo, 1¾c. Receipts—Flour, 6,700 barrels; wheat, 66,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels.

**Louisville** — JULY 2.—Cotton dull at 11c. Flour dull and prices a shade lower; extra $2 75@3 00; family $3 25@4 00; No. 1, $4 25@4 75; fancy $5 00@5 50. Wheat in fair demand; red 75@80c; amber and white 85@95c. Corn steady; white 43c; mixed 40c. Oats steady; white 30c; mixed 29c. Rye nominal at 50c. Hay dull at $9 00@10 00. Pork stronger at $10 50. Lard steady and in fair demand; choice leaf tierce $8 00; kegs $9 00. Bulkmeats strong at $5 37½, 5 80@6 00. Bacon strong and in fair demand at $5 67½, 6 25@6 50; sugar cured hams 10¾@11¾c. Whisky in fair demand at $1 05. Manufactured tobacco quiet and un-changed.

**Boston**—JULY 2.—Flour dull; superfine western $3 00@3 50; common extras $4 25@4 75; Wisconsin extras $4 50@5 25. Minnesota extras $5 00@6 00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5 00@5 50; Illinois $5 25@6 00; St. Louis $5 25@6 50. Corn in good demand; mixed and yellow 47@51c; steamer 47@47½c Oats—No. 1 and extra white 38@40c; No. 2 white 35½@36½c; mixed 32@35.

**New Orleans**—JULY 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales of 200 bales; ordinary 9¾c; good 9¾c; low middling 10¾c; middling 11c; do. 11¾c; receipts net 364 bales; gross 365 bales; no exports; stock 26,900 bales. Corn easier at 48@49c. Bran easier at 60c. Others unchanged. Gold at 100¾@101¼. Sight exchange on New York 1¼ per cent. Prime sterling 4 89.

**Oswego**—JULY 2.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 08; red State $1 10; white $1 11. Corn dull and unchanged; high mixed Toledo 46c; State 44c. Oats quiet; mixed state 30c.

**Memphis**—JULY 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged, at 11c; sales 300 bales; receipts 202 bales; shipments 3 bales; stock 5,202 bales. Sight exchange on New York at par.

### Dry